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#### THE PURPOSE AND RESULTS OF GOD'S CHASTENING DISCIPLINE WITH US AS A NATION. WHICH WILL WE CHOOSE, SLAVERY, OR FREEDOM.

A Discourse by REV. Dr. CHEEVER in the Church of the Puritans.

Jeremiah 8: 22. "Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no Physician there? Why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?"

How affecting are these pathetic lamentations of the Prophet! But especially so to us, as a nation, under the same judgments and ailments as the nation of the Jews, and in consequence of same sin, prostrated with a mortal sickness. This text is like that other sorrowful exclamaon, so melancholy, so despairing, the wail of a Estan Harp of Prophesy, under a wind from ne realms of avenging justice. "The harvest is sed the summer is ended, and we are not wed." It is ordinarily applied, both are applied to the state of the soul, under the melancholy havor and ravages of sin unrepented of, unforgiven, and the character unchanged, notwith anding all the tender mercies of God, applied

And it is very appropriately so used. But or quining the context, you find that primarily a loriginally, it was addressed to the nation, whose sins now come to such a point, and espeby this sin of oppression, that God would with them no longer, and had given them wie last opportunity for repentance, and had inn that if they did not repent now, r doon was scaled. If ye do not proclain burty, every man to his neighbor, then will position a liberty for you to the sword, the he and the pestilence. They did not pro and liberty, but refused to do it, and instantly ed judgments of God came down apon the land, no more for discipline, but for de-It was all over with them. That nich was predicted took place; and the harvest passed, and the summer was ended, and the tation was not saved. Yet there was a balm in Gileal; there was a Physician there. Whence

ply their warnings, accordingly, and by a timely thee, avoid the ruin on which they rushseet we have reason to hope that the

Let us examine (1st.) the nature and purposes | Piety. The injulie, and (2rd.) what have been

have been running on, in a career of guilt, which must be abaseloned, or the nation lost, they must made sensible of their guilt. The sin itself as hot a mere misfortune, but misfortunes and accemy be produced; and thus the dealings slaves, exchanging slaves for loyalty. if God with us as a nation, have been, first of all for the discovery of sin. The sin had gone so far, that we had begun to boast ourselves in nto our bones, this crime of man-stealing, 'destroying our very sense of honesty and integcorruption, so startling when they come, but which are the inevitable result of practicing and suld, for successive generations, steal the wages a millions, and put it to the National Capital, And to this extreme, we were hastening.

None know how deeply we were sunk in barous we were becoming, under the dominion the slavery-power, how far the poison had penetrated, how subtly it was diffused through our whole system. God's discipline has been bringing of cure for an internal disorder, after a while, his skin, that perhaps was as fair as a child's, is covered with blotches: it is only what was in him, driven out. When a lump of seeming gold in precises the sourible and molted, the power of refinement for a long time brings nothing but seum to the surface it is only what was in the gold, driven out. So much dross rises, that you begin to think there will be no gold left. Such is the operation of God's refining processes, now, with us, as a nation. The first essay brought out a crop of pustules as big as carbuncles, in the shape of pro-slavery ministers, and conservative churches, with sermons proving slavery to be a divine institution, and resolutions denound ing all agitation of the subject as treasonable and irreligious. Out of the very heart of our religion and morality, as soon as God put it in the turnace, came up such volumes of dross, such flakes after flakes of thick smoking scum and scurf, metallic, poisonous, that it became plain that if we had gone on, in that condition, a little nothing but demonstrate our perdition.

And, to this day, the scum has been rising. If anything could have separated the evil from the good, and the good from the evil, it should have been the discipline of this rebellion and and dross have been uppermost. "They are all voured and desolate. grievous revolters, walking with slanders; brass and iron, they are all corrupters. The bellows founder melteth in vain, for the wicked are not for your hands are full of blood." plucked away. Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them."

This development, North as well as South has been the first great moral result of the rebellion; a rebellion grounded on the crime of slav- for the widow." ery, and undertaken for the supremacy of that crime, as the fundamental righteousness of socielet, they shall be white as snow; though they be ful claims. The struggle, on our part, would



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North assumed it as well as the South and for the South, demanding only that it should be prosecuted and practised within the Union, and not outside of it, but subordinate to it. And this has been the secret of the success and strength of the rebellion, thus far, and the reason for God's endurance of it.

WILY GOD HAS NOT DESTROYED THE REBELS?

When this rebellion broke out, it was so dreadul, so infernal, that one might have expected the thunderbolts of divine wrath directly from heaven against it. The iniquities that challenged heaven's vengeance against Sodom and Gomor- which all the other ingredients are but the verah, were not more impious; considering the pretence of religion put forth, and the actual regious light enjoyed by these rebel slave-mongers, not so much so, but far more exasperating God was called upon by such wickedness, to Antediluvian world, what in the guilt of Sodom, Manasseh and Zedekiah, to be compared with the tant taste, may cost him his life. The medicine ferocity, cruelty, atheism and terror of this mod- will do him no good without the costly and unern baptized iniquity of property in man, a com- pleasant article which he rejects from it, or of Abel to the price of the last babe branded as

What, then, has prevented God from bringing these mighty criminals publicly to justice? What has prevented him from sweeping them with the sword, the famine and the pestilence? It is this; it is the complication, discovery and very same crime on which their rebellion has medicine. been grounded. We have compelled the indignation of the Lord; we have drawn down upon ourselves, the judgment that otherwise should have blasted them only. God has been constrained to punish both sides, as in the awful case recorded in the book of Judges. And as in Hosea, "When I would have healed Israel, then the iniquity of Ephraim was discovered. and the wickedness of Samaria;" the very same wickedness for which the curse of the Lord was burning upon Ephraim and Samaria, was found to have been adopted by Israel, was not only not

rebuked and forbidden, but embraced and justiied fust so in this rebellion and war. When God would have punished the rebels, calling upon us to be his instruments, by striking at the tupicty of the rebellion, at the heart and foundation of its wickedness and power, to the amazement and dismay of the nations, we were found shielding, sparing, and endorsing that very im-

We took the wedges of gold and the Babylonh garment, and hid them in our own tents, and and by our generals, and our government. " Also in thy skirts is found the blood of the souls of the poor innocents. I have not found it by secret search, but upon all these. Yet thou sayest. Because I am innocent, surely his anger shall turn from me. Behold, I will plead with thee, because thou sayest, I have not sinned." And as God said, "The backsliding Israel, the rebellious house of Israel, hath justified herself more abseries are the results of it, and when experi- than treacherous Judah," Judah that pretended d, may produce a sense of the sin. And to virtue, yet practised the same iniquity; just so now, in the same sense and comparison, the can be forgiven. First of all, then, God un- rebellious Confederacy hath justified herself and reveals its prevalence and more than the treacherous United States Governpowers and likewise brings its enormity into ment and people, professing freedom, but still monstration. This is necessary, that repen-sustaining slavery, and offering to bargain in So now, is it, as of old.

"This people hath a revolting and rebellious heart; they are revolted and gone, neither say it, as a necessary virtue, and to argue, as the they in their heart, Let us now fear the Lord Jows of old, that we had been delivered to the O Lord, thou hast stricken them, but they have free practice of its abominations. It had gone not grieved, thou hast consumed them, but they have refused to receive correction, they have made their faces harder than a rock, they have fity, and preparing us for all those developments refused to return. Since the day that your fathers came forth out of the land of Egypt, unto this day, I have even sent unto you all my serdetending man-stealing as a right. No nation vants, the prophets, rising up early, and sending them, yet they hearkened not unto me, nor in clined their ear, but hardened their neck; they did worse than their fathers. It is a nation that intiels, in the market, and not at length be- obeyeth not the voice of the Lord their God, nor has destitute of the virtue of common honesty. receiveth correction. They hold fast deceit, they refuse to return, every one turneth to his course as the horse rusheth to the battle. Yea, s.a. and corrupted by it, how deprayed and bar- the stork in the heavens knoweth, but my people know not the judgment of the Lord. They have healed the hurt slightly, and were not ashamed of their abominations. Thy princes are rebellious, and companions of thieves. Their silver it out. When a man is put under certain processes, is become dross. They judge not the needy and the fatherless.

GOD'S METHOD FOR OUR CURE AND SALVATION.

Such have been the developments of this ini nutty, such the result of God's diagnosis with the patient, demonstrating his dreadful condi-

But is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no Physician there? Oh, thou that art named the house of Jacob, is the Spirit of the Lord straigh. THE GRANDEUR OF OUR OPPORTUNITY, AND OUR CAUSE tened? Are these his doings? Do not my

words do good to them that walk uprightly? Indeed, if God's directions had been followed we should have been recovered and saved. He has visited us as a Physician, and revealed to us our sickness, having applied his own discipline merciful though severe, for that purpose; and he has fully instructed us what we must do for a cure. He has left his prescription for our treatment of

ourselves. And what doth the Lord thy God require of thee but to do justly, to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God? Any furlonger, the crucible itself could have done for us ther discipline without this, will be useless; for already, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, we are all wounds and bruises, and fresh stripes from his .chastisements. Why banners. Had we based our strength on the should ye be stricken any more. Ye will revolt principle and corner stone of the impossibility more and more, for the whole head is sick, and of property in man, as our enemies have based war; but even in the rebellion and war, the scum | the whole heart faint, and your country is de-

"And until ve repent, I will hide mine eyes from you, even when ye spread forth your hands; are burned, the lead is consumed of the fire, the and when ye make many prayers, I will not hear;

> "Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil : learn to do well ; seek judgment ; RE- as it has been from the beginning, by the return-LIEVE THE OPPRESSED; judge the fatherless; plead ing of fugitive slaves, nor by the toleration or

"Then come, and though your sins be as scar-

devoured of the sword, for the mouth of the Lord Such are God's directions, and promises ; this

lo, and ye shall live.

CONSEQUENCES OF REFUSING THE PRESCRIPTION.

When a Physician gives a prescription, he in sists on a compliance with its terms, to the very letter, especially if the case of disease be very critical and dangerous. Every ingredient ordered, must be in the medicine as administered, or may fail. But especially if the efficacy of the prescription depend on one potent element, of hicles, then, to leave out that ingredient might prove the death of the patient.

Suppose a man, in a chronic disease, that had ome to an acute crisis, and a Physician ordering a remedy of half a dozen elements, one of come out of his place, and strike dead the lead- them very costly, and also very nauseous and ers and the confederate authority for a terror to painful to the patient. And suppose the patient mankind. What was there in the crimes of the sends for and mixes all the ingredients but that one, concluding that the mixture will answer the what in the wickedness of Amalek, what in the purpose without that; or suppose that he purrebellion of Korah and his company, what in the chases and mixes only a scruple of the disgusting equity of Absalom, what in the crimes of ingredient, when the prescription ordered an Ahab and Jezebel, what in the oppressions of ounce. His parsimony and his fastidious relucpound of all villainies upon earth, from the blood adopts in so minute a degree, that not only is its bitterness concealed, but its power is neutra-

Just so with the remedy of Emancipation, it the article of justice to the enslaved, ordered by the Great Physician, under whose hand our coun try lies groaning in anguish, convulsed and torn by this vast intestine rebellion. Nothing else avowal, of the same wickedness in ourselves, the will save us, but obedience to God in taking this

RELIEVE THE OPPRESSED

The prescription is so disgusting to us, that i we could be sure that the disease itself would not kill us, we would refuse to take it. We put on the shelf long ago, and have been looking at it, for eighteen months, having declared that we would then only swallow it, when it became a necessity indispensable to our very existence. And when, at length, this last necessity is upon as, we have poured out a teaspoonful of the remedy, and promised to swallow that much, not however immediately, but in a hundred days, if the symptoms did not abate. So much of the disease as that terspoonful of the medicine would conquer, should be conquered, but the remnant might remain in the system for future treatment We would not swallow any more of such a dos than barely enough to stave off the threatened necessity of the whole, and the danger of imme diate mortality. We did not desire a radica cure, but only to be left with a comportable sickness, which would take care of itself, the discase being one belonging to the Constitut the remedy, in our judgment, being such as, in its full strength, as ordered by the Physician our Constitution would not endure. God com manded us to execute justice, to deliver the oppressed to fulfill our own covenant of freedom in protecting the liberty of every person in the and. But we have refused to do it. We have assumed the right to violate our own Constitution as well as God's word, in offering to guaran tee slavery.

This is our guilt. Our father's covenant of free lom was for all persons, with the pledge that slavery should utterly be abolished from the land. We have assumed and boasted of the covenant as ours, but have refused to fulfill it sacred engagement of freedom for the enslaved But this is not all. We are, even now, propor ing a new lease of this villainy under the Consti tution, under solemn guarantee of the nations government, making us, if we persist in this new compact, a slaveholding government and people more directly and absolutely than we have ever

So that the refusal of the medicine, appointed for us of God, is not the worst of our folly. In stead of taking the medicine pure and simple, a prescribed, we have mixed even the little of i that we would endure, with an ingredient not commanded, but forbidden, both by the nature f the disease and the order of the Physician We have administered along with the remedy the very deadly element itself, the tolerance and use of which, in our system, has been the sole potent cause and support of the sickness that convulses us. It is as if an intemperate man ordered to the water cure, in a raging fever, should take brandy, or if a man poisoned with crude opium should take laudanum. So when God has offered his balm for the cure of our wickedness, we have taken a new and large dose of the wickedness itself. We have mingled

freedom and slavery in one and the same potion. Now the saduess and dreadfulness of this de basement, this treachery and failure on our part, who can tell? What a waste of God's mercies and our opportunities, and what an exasperation of our guilt! The degradation and defilement of our own cause, the robbing it of its grandeur, the trailing of our banners in the dust and blood of slavery, and consulting and reverencing the idols of our enemies, as if fighting for their cause -how lamentable how dreadful!

I suppose that never, on earth, was there given to any nation a grander cause to fight for; never a higher moral principle, never the necessity o a war involving more clearly and entirely, justice and righteousness wholly on one side, and the most diabolical immorality and injustice and tyranny on the other; never a more magnificien opportunity for an unspotted cause, a freedom and a concentration of all the principles of freedom, virtue, glory, that might have shone like the sun, as a pillar of cloud by day and fire b night, if we would but have accepted and adopt ed it, if in the name of God and justice, justice to the oppressed, we would have set up our theirs on the corner-stone of human chattelism

on the iniquity of property in man as a right, we should have made our cause the cause of all good governments on earth, and the cause that God says is the cause of his kingdom, and the proof that it is coming. We should have attracted and compelled the sympathy of all mankind. Our cause would never have been sullied and shamed practice of any of the immoralities and cruelties of slavery, nor the admission of any of its dread-

courage of any people. It would have been a spectacle of the most exalted patriotism and light and sense of thesacredness of the personality government, as a trust from God.

It would have worked out the problem republican form of government on the side of reedom and righteousness, showing that all that ever precluded or defeated its success, or prevented its being demonstrated as the best machinery of government yet set up among the naions for their happiness, was slavery; and that republicanism could not exist along with slavery, but in the very nature of things must abolsh it. Now instead of this demonstration, how lreadful is the disappointment and injury we have inflicted on mankind! We have betrayed the cause of freedom all over the world, by refusing to defend and deliver the oppressed in this part of the world at our own disposal.

THE CAPACITY OF REPUBLICANISM FOR DEGRADA-TION.

Our republicanism, such as it is, has not only been demonstrated as capable of existing along with slavery, and naturally no more opposed to it than a monarchy or any form of despotism, but as in peculiar affinity with it; all parties having hastened from the first breaking out of the rebellion, o disavow any purpose of putting an end to slavery, as the object of the war, any intention of doing justice to the enslaved by means of the war any purpose of justice at all, as if justice were ome illegal and outrageous thing that could only be smuggled in among our proceedings, as an incidental consequence of the war, which we could not help, and therefore must not be he.d responsible for it, or consenting to it. Such has been the development of our republicanism.

And a republican government and nation are the first in the whole history of mankind that ever used slavery as a State right, as the element, the peculiarity and the proof of State sovereignty rediding in the sovereign power and right to commit the greatest possible amount of injury and wrong against a large portion of its own citzens, devoting them by millions, with their wives, if both its letter and its spirit were not violated. layed a year longer. mothers, and children, to the latest posterity, to This power and right of freedom and justice for Considering the imminence of the hazard of our the condition of unmitigated slavery, as a domestic institution, sacred and supreme above all law. And a republican government and nation are barbarous or demoralized or savage, that ever de-

scended to the infamy of offering in slavery mil- war. lions of innocent subjects and citizens as a bribe for the purchase of the loyalty of some hundreds of thousands of rebels. If we will degrade and must continue to suffer for it. And if the European nations partake of our guilt, they also will uffer, in our miseries.

The millions of their poor suffer, when their ruland none can tell to what degree of calamity God There ought to have been a public and solemn | costly price paid for our awakening. repudiation of the cause and claims of the slavereeding and slaveholding Confederacy, and an qually solemn call upon the United States, in the ame of God and humanity, for an edict of emangone far by itself, to put an end to the war.

Instead of this, we have seen springing up, in ome quarters, an undisguised sympathy in behalf ure of Emancipation has been denounced as a gnored or denied, and if the possibility of emancisary for our own interest.

But our guilt is unexampled ; for even in conthe same policy. "Thou hast consulted shame to we have taken up the very iniquity for which his wrath burns like devouring fire, and have made its protection a governmental promise, agreeing to secure its continuance, if the slaveholders will only be loval to ourselves.

THE GUILT AND SHAMEFULNESS OF SUCH A DEGRA-

We confess that the failure of such glory, the acrifice of such an opportunity, the degradation orruption and baseness of excluding the grand noral principle of justice from our conflict, fills with anguish unspeakable, and with fear for what is still before us. It is a robbery of every one of us, as well as a robbery of God, to take from us the possibility of such glory, and cast us down to the infamy of such slave-dealing disgrace. And every enlightened judge must feel that next to the detestableness and villainy, and portentous, prodigious enormity of the treason of the rebels the treason of those who have debased our own ide with the slavery of the rebels; those on our side who have volunteered to defend and protect the slavery of the rebels: who have complicated our cause, otherwise so glorious, with the sanction and support of this crime against God and nan, this treason against human nature itself. Next to the crime of the Southern Confederacy is the crime of that Northern party that even now would build itself into supreme power by the supremacy of slavery, by a compromise restoring that supremacy.

Such is the morality developed, such the character brought out, by God's chastising discipline thus far. And if it has taken a year and a half of rebellion and war to bring us to the measure of promising the continuance of slavery in rebel States, provided they will cease their rebellion how many years and how many forms of God's judgments may it probably take to bring us to ty. But instead of being met at the North, by rejecting and forbidding the crime and delivering the crime and the ing and forbidding the crime, and delivering its victims, the crime itself was spared, and the victims and continuous telegration in the land; but if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be as wool. If ye be nave worn a subminity mannested by no country willing and obedient, ye shall be as wool. If ye be nave worn a subminity mannested by no country willing and obedient, ye shall be as wool. If ye be nave worn a subminity mannested by no country willing and obedient, ye shall be as wool. If ye be nave worn a subminity mannested by no country willing and obedient, ye shall be as wool. If ye be nave worn a subminity mannested by no country willing and obedient, ye shall be as wool. If ye be nave worn a subminity mannested by no country willing and obedient, ye shall be as wool. If ye be nave worn a subminity mannested by no country willing and obedient, ye shall be as wool. If ye be nave worn a subminity mannested by no country willing and obedient, ye shall be as wool. If ye be nave worn a subminity mannested by no country willing and obedient, ye shall be as wool. If ye be nave worn a subminity mannested by no country worn a subminity mannested by no country willing and obedient, ye shall be as wool. If ye be nave worn a subminity mannested by no country worn a subminity mannested by no country will be as wool. If ye be nave worn a subminity mannested by no country will be as wool. If ye be nave worn a subminity mannested by no country worn a subminity mannested by no country will be as wool. If ye be nave worn a subminity mannested by no country worn a subminity mannested by

Meantime, in all this, not one measure has been impossibility of property in man. Nay, it offers aken by the churches, not a single effort on their piety. It would, besides, have advanced the part to set the Government and people right, not own subjects to be bartered as property, therewith whole world, by more than the ordinary progress a single convention for the purpose of asserting to buy up the loyalty of rebels, that we may be of a century, in social and political civilization; the duty of the nation and the rights of the en-spared the necessity of conquering them. It has toward a perfect state of intelligence and moral- slaved, not a single memorial of counsel or perty in the conduct of human affairs, under the suasion presented to the President or the Government, by the great religious bodies of our land, of immortal beings, and the rights of the individual | not a single combined attempt to wield the moral man committed to the keeping of the human power of truth and religion in behalf of the en-

> VASTNESS OF OUR CONSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES, AND THE LITTLE USE MADE OF THEM

It is amazing to consider the vastness of our re ources, and the little use we have made of them, for our salvation. We have a power in our Cons titution, which, had it been evoked at an early stage of our troubles, would have prevented their occurence almost before we began to endure them. It is the power of justice, the guarantee of personal freedom, the central article pledging the protection of our Government for every person in the right of life, liberty and property, never to be taken but by "due process of law." Our Government need only to have thrown itself upon this obligation, and it could at any time have rescued the enslaved, and made slavery by law impossible, and thus removed the whole cause of the rebellion, before it had commenced. And from the first moment of its outbreak, our Government could have crushed it, at any hour, by summoning our armies under the banner of justice and liberty, and launching them against slavery.

providence of God it was in our Constitution, as in obligation which we are bound to fulfil, in behalf of all the inhabitants of the land without respect to person. It is a central fundamental DEPRIVED OF LIFE, LIBERTY, OR PROPERTY, WITH-OUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW." If any person or persons are so deprived, the United States Government are bound to interpose for their deliverance, no matter where, or in what State, the outrage | the same salutary change of opinion. may have been committed, and no matter what parentage or race or color may have been preall persons God has vested in our government, being made a slaveholding government, and the

may let our conflict carry all those countries that of the right arm of our power, in obedience to save us. But at what a price! have sympathized with the oppressor, and refused God, casting ourselves on Him, and going forth to Meantime, the offer of a new guarantee to sla

DAYLIGHT, AND THE WAY OUT.

We remarked, at the outset, that God's discipline with nations, if they were to be saved, was cipation for all the slaves in the land. That the same as with individuals. He awakens them would have cleared Europe from all complicity to a knowledge of the means of salvation, an inwith the wrong in the struggle, and would have spiring consciousness of having such means in their power, and a determination, at once, to make use of them. It is the beginning of the glorious of the rebellious confederacy; and the first meas- when they thus lay hold on the hope set before ties and restore our Union in perfect Liberty, Justhem, and begin to fight their way upwards. contemplated injustice and cruelty. Everywhere, The Hebrew nation was raised, more than once he right of the oppressed to immediate and un- or twice, from the depths of despair, in this way. onditional deliverance and protection has been | There is a beautiful illustration in the almost inspired pages of the great delineator of the career ation has been discussed at all, it has only been of the Christian Pilgrim in the way towards on the supposition of its being expedient or neces- heaven. It takes profound calamity to discover profoundest life and strength.

After Christian and Hopeful had been groaning eluding to adopt the measure as a war policy we in their dungeon from Monday morning till Satby Giant Despair, at last, about midnight, Chrisevery lock in Doubting Castle, and let us out!

> So say we, so say the whole country to Presifaith in God! The Key of liberty to the enslaved,

> and faith in God! Has President Lincoln found

it and will be use it? If he will, we are saved. But let him not open merely a side door, at measure of emancipation, but go forth exultingly, taking the oppressed with us, in the name of God and justice, as our right and theirs. The blindon our idols," to use a most graphic and expressive phrase of the prophetic diagnosis of the same disease in India, setting up slavery as our Comgeon and berate us as mudsills, and beat and maul us at his pleasure, that we seemed given over to strong delusion to believe a lie; to believe that this dungeon was appointed for us by the Constitution, and that our own President could only act inder orders from Giant Despair as our keeper. Indeed, we made choice of our President on this pledge, that he was never to interfere with the Giant, or trespass upon his domains by any manifestation or demand of freedom.

O MORE TIME FOR INDECISION OR EXPERIMENT. THE PERIL AT HAND.

And although the country has sent forth a mil-

men as a barter for loyalty, men to be sold, its poured out blood like water, still blindfolded and blundering, like a Samson with water on the brain, under the pressure of this horrible delusion quired all this blood letting to begin to relieve the nation of this pressure on the brain, under which it has been staggering. The nation begins now to awake, as one in a dream, out of this stentorous,

hard-breathing, apopletic slumber, and to be conscious of its misery, conscious that slavery is the cause of it, and must be removed. It is God's surgery that has brought about this crisis of reason through the rebellion, but it has cost the opening of the veins of two hundred thousand men, and the patient, though pronounced convalescent, is weak.

A year of such bloodshed has been necessary, to teach even our spiritual leaders what be the just principles of righteousness; a year also of defeat, to train martial leaders for victory, to release them from their bondage to the enemy, to cut them loose from the prejudices, their idols, which they dragged after them, their altars which they set up at every battle-field, offering incense to the gods of the enemy. A year ago, there were men who had gone forth as chaplains not daring to say that slaveholding was in itself sinful. They have at length become convinced of this; after the baptism of blood, have learned the

We had that power and right. By the good first principle of righteousness in a war against the enemies of freedom and of God. And a year ago there were ministers of the gospel at home, who could preach to the government and to its soldiers the doctrine that this war must not be article in the Constitution, "NO PERSON SHALL BE | made a war against slavery, that it could not and must not be waged for emancipation, who are now convinced that emancipation is not only right, but is our only hope of salvation. And thousands upon the usands of the masses have experienced

All this is the effect of God's discipline. If i should go on, long enough, for a number of years, tended in justification of it. The Government are one step taken each year, one idea received each as much bound to defend the liberty of the col- year, we might at length, be seen bringing forth ored race as of the white man; and this and fruits meet for repentance. But the axe is now other provisions make the slavery of either abso- laid at the root of the tree, and it is not probable lutely impossible, if the Constitution were obeyed, that the decision concerning our fate will be de-

and has committed to us the power of the sword consequences of such a step as involving us in an for the execution of such justice, the necessity of open conflict against the justice of the Almighty giving the first example of any people, however which for the possibility of a righteous and peace the apathy of the people in view of such a prosable society on earth, is the only justification for pect is amazing. It is possible that we may be preserved from such a catastrophe, but only by Yet we have been fighting for a year and a some special providence of God. If God shall half against the rebellion without attacking slave- mercifully direct the heart of the President to the ry; a procedure much the same as if we had gone | withdrawal of his offer of continued slavery on into battle blindfolded, and with every man's condition of loyalty, that would save us. Or if Almighty, even in the midst of his judgments, by right arm broken at the shoulder blade; and God shall lead our Senators and Representatives ing, the blinders are taken from our eyes, we find coming a slaveholding Government, and to forbid ourselves just where we were when we started, the return of any rebel State into the Union with but with a sacrifice of some two hundred thous- slavery, that would save us. Or if God should give and men. What an awful experience! Yet if the rebellion such entire success as to exclude all ng classes disregard the claims of our slaves; its resultshould be the complete cure of our blind- possibility of any attempt to return on the part of ness, and our restoration to our senses in the use any rebel State, or any portion thereof, that would

to plead the cause of the oppressed. At the out- battle with the proclamation of justice and protectory on the part of the United States Government et of this conflict, there ought to have been a tion for the oppressed, freedom to all slaves, and in the midst of this rebellion and war is an appallsited demand upon our Government from all the slavery forever forbidden as a crime, then the ing exasperation of our guilt, and exposes us to christian nations of Europe, to seize the opportuni- gain and the victory, the moral and martial de- disgrace and shame before all nations. Well has ty given us of God, to put an end to slavery. liverance and salvation, would be worth the Mr. Bright said, in Great Britain, to us at the North, "You may separate, or you may fight out the contest and win ; but to leave the slave still a slave, will expose you to the contempt of the civil ized world." It is precisely this danger, guilt, and shame, that we have offered to assume; and the insensibility of the public mind in regard to it, is something portentous. May God bring us to repentance! May God preserve our President and Congress from consummating the offer that has been made of a new compact with slavery! May quickening from the death of trespasses and sins, God avert the danger, and turn us from our iniquitice. Righteousness and peace!

#### THE DOCTRINE AND ITS APPLICA-TION.

BY EDWARD GILBERT, ESQ. (Continued.) NO. II.

Now, instead of the slave master's invoking the interposition of the General Government to have offered the continuance of slavery as part of urday night, beaten every day almost to a jelly reclaim his fugitive slave, suppose the slave himself, being apprehended in a free State, whither thine house by cutting off many people, and hast tian came to his senses, and thrust his hand into he had escaped, and an attempt being made to sinned against thy soul." While God has been his bosom, exclaiming, What a fool I have been, return him to his master, invokes the General marching through the land in indignation, and to lie in this stinking dungeon, when I have a key Government to interfere, by the writ of habeas threshing the slaveholding heathen in his anger, in my bosom, that I am persuaded will open corpus, to restore him to freedom: what, in such a case, must the language of that Government Well! said Hopeful, Pluck it out of thy bosom be? Merely a rehearsal of the old doctrine I know no man as a slave or master. My lav is the law of nations, which knows no property dent Lincoln. Father Abraham; have you found in man. This man, called a slave, is in a free this key? Pluck it out of thy bosom and open State, and is restrained of his liberty, without the door for our deliverance. Open the great even charge of crime. My courts could never front Castle gate, itself, but do not try the postern ! grant a writ for a man's arrest, without crimes For this is just our case. Eighteen months we charged, and the master's right to hold the slave have been groaning and belabored in Doubting not being guaranteed by me, it certainly can be Castle, yet all the while a power in the bosom of no crime or offence of which I can take cognizance. our government sufficient to have opened every that the man should go where he pleases. This lock that bound us. The Key of Justice, and man thus deprived of his liberty without due process of law, now asks me to interfere to restore him to freedom, and I am bound to discharge him. True, there is an ambiguous clause, in my Constitution, which, as many are disposed the same time letting in our enemies at the front. to interpret it, says that slaves escaping from Let us not steal out as a necessity, by a half their owners and going into the free States, shall be returned : but I cannot, as I have before determined, undertake to return them, having n right to distinguish between slave and master. ness of our nation in this dungeon of slavery has As I have already said, the State to which this been all but judicial. We have been so "mad up- slave escaped, might obey this rule of comity, and return this slave to his master, were it not for the unfortunate fact that the slave has applied to me. Since he has done so. I am compelled. mander in Chief, with the right to enter our dunpersonal liberty, to interfere in his behalf, and Take, now, the last case, for the application of

these principles; that of a slave, in a slave State, applying to the general Government, through habeas corpus, in a federal court, to discharge him from the custody of his master. The writ is granted, and a return made by the master, stating that he detains the relator as his slave, under the custom and positive law of his State, in which slavery is and has, from the earliest colonial times, been a legalized institution. Here is positive law, and it becomes a question lion of men, it has not yet advanced the one idea whether, under the doctrine of the Lemmon of the sacredness of man, not yet proclaimed the Case, and of the Somerset Case, slavery cannot ee slavery, otherwise the aforesaid Statute would

1. Old subscribers in arrears for two years, who will send us THERE dollars shall be entitled to the enlarged

"The Principia" one year, and either of the following books with postage prepaid.

First. one copy of the "History of Slavery and Anti-Slavery," or second, two copies of the "American Slave code," or third, Ten copies of "Our National Charters."

5. Four dollars for two new subscribers will pay for two copies of "The Principia," one year, also one copy of the "Democracy of Christianity" in two volumes, and two copies of "Our National Charters" including postage prepaid. ge prepaid.

6. Any individual who will get up a club of not less than

ten new subscribers for one year each, to be sent to one post office, may retain one dollar each for commission.

7. Each new subscriber, including those above mentioned, will be entitled to one copy of "Our National Charters" postage prepaid.

legally exist and the slave therefore be legally etained. The General Government, the supreme arbiter, scans the question, weighs it careully, and the decision is as follows: "It is true, ere is the positive law of this State, authorizing this man's detention. In the courts of this State, the man can get no relief. By the laws of this State, this master can hold this slave as of the sacredness of property in man. It has re- property, and detain him at his pleasure, against all other men in the State, as well as the slave himself. The slave is his property, and under State law, no one can wrest him out of his master's hands. But this man, called a slave, has invoked my sovereign arm, and I must act as be comes the dignity of a supreme arbiter. I do not, by my Constitution, know him as a slave I cannot surrender him to his master, without making the State law by which he is held as a slave, the supreme law of the land. The man might have remained a slave forever, had he not called upon me, but I have no power to pronounce him a slave, while it is my positive and express duty to discharge him, unless he is held nder some accusation of crime "

> We have thus, in a plain manner, traced some of the applications of the doctrine laid down at the commencement, and recognized as law by the Court of King's Bench in the Somerset case, and by the New York Court of Appeals, in the Lemmon case. We have no doubt the doctrine s sound. At all events, it is the doctrine drawn nto a party creed and platform, upon which the present Chief Magistrate was elected. It is vain to sav as many will, on reading this, "Oh, it was in the Chicago Platform, that we should et slavery done, where it exists, and that we should stand by the Fugitive Slave Law." The doctrine of the e party would compel them to abolish slavery, less they were pledged to the contrary. The apublican Party took, as the doctrine of their colitical life, a theory of Slavery, and the Constiution which would make the latter abolish the ormer: then, in order to pacify the slave-holders, made a pledge, and gave their word of honor, that they never would do, when they got nto power, what their fundamental creed required them to do. The slaveholders believed in the evitable application of this principle, and disarded the word of honor of the party, and hence the rebellion. There is method in all this madness. Slaveholders saw looming up, in the horion, a great principle, which would abolish slav ery by law.

The moral portent assumed a two-fold form, mething like the following :

1. Slaveholding is wrong.

2. The Constitution of the United States so regarded it, and if legitimately enforced, will secure to every slave in the land his freedom.

They took issue with the former, and affirmed slaveholding to be right and beneficient. They admitted the latter, and straightway proceeded to cut loose from a government off a Constitution which promised nothing but hostility and destruction to their slavery. With Constitution, what sensible course remained to

he slaveholders, except revolution? We are aware of the objections which will be arged against this line of argument. It will be said that we are suggesting a new and extraordinary application of the habeas corpus. That it vas never contemplated that this remedy should et at liberty the slaves in a State held under the laws thereof. That to every habeas corpus, issued out of a federal court, at the instance of a slave, it is enough to remand the slave to his master, to return that such master owns him under the laws of the State in which he resides. That although, in the face of that clause in the constitution, which provides that the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except in the case of rebellion or invasion, it may be a stretch of language to say, in so many words that the said writ is suspended as to all slaves in the United States, held under the laws of any of the States, vet that such is the practical offect That as to the case we have cited, (the Lemmon lase.) it arose under a State law, the statute of he Legislature of New York, which, in so many words made all slaves free which were and should be brought within its limits, and that the Federal Government had properly nothing to do with the case. That the whole complexion of this argument is new and strange, and its texture and conclusions at war with well known precedents and popular opinions in the premises But as there are other similar objections which night be raised, all relating to the same fundamenal principles, it will not be necessary to answer them seriatim, as their refutation sufficiently appears, as we pursue closely the doctrine assum

ed as our text. Let us note, for one moment, the similarity in their legal features, between the Lemmon case and the Somerset case. In both cases, the slave laiming freedom, was in transitu. Somerset was even on board ship bound to the West Indies to be sold when the court interfered. The cases are precisely similar, except that in one instance, the Kingdom of Great Britain was invoked, and in the other the State of New York. The same principle of law decided both cases, This principle of law is one which makes a distinction between property in man and all other kinds of property. Property in lands, cattle, &c is so sacred that it may exist everywhere, by the law of nations, and nothing but a prohibitory statute shall annul or prevent it. Property in man is so odious that it cannot anywhere exist by the law of nations, and will not stand as a right without positive law establishing and guaranteeing it. On this ground, Somerset was discharged. If Stewart had carried a dog into London instead of a slave, the public authorities would not have killed the dog, or taken him from his master's custody, without express law, authorizing them so to do. Yet they took the slave from his custody, simply because no law prohibited. On the same ground, the New York authorities discharged the slaves of Lemmon from his custody. True, they had a statute of their State, but their conclusion would have been the same without it. The same principle of law which rendered that statute constitutional, as the court decided it was, made it unnecessary to this case. So long as there was not a positive law in New York establishing or protecting slavery, the slaves were free. And the court held that this rule of law was correct, and that our fathers framed the Constitution with a view to it, and in the light of it; and that, because of this rule, there could have been no Fugitive Slave Law, and no return of fugitives to their masters, without an express clause authorizing it, in the Constitution. And in this remarkable decision, another point must, by inference, be re garded as decided, to wit, that the Constitution does not, especially ordain, establish, or guaran-

(To be Continued.) \* These were in the British West Indies. Several years afterwards, more than 12,000,000 slaves were thus liberated in the British East Indies. Epiron.

# The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1862.

AGENTS FOR THE PRINCIPIA. REV. M. B. WILLIAMS, | New-York city

and vicinity. F. O. IRISH. GEORGE W. LIGHT, Boston, Mass., city and vicinity. JOHN McCombe, Worcester, Mass.

ELISHA GALPIN, Flint, Mich. . T. M. Chisholm, New Bedford, Ms. JOHN WINCH, Canadice, N. Y. REV. JOHN MOORE, Lockport, N. Y. G. M. WHIPPLE and A. A. SMITH, Salem, Mass., and vicinity.
REV. THOMAS W. JONES, Augusta, Mich.

#### PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE UNION.

Before the passing of any measure against slavery in our country, before the decree of emancipation in the District of Columbia, it was our privilege to address an argument to a Committee of the Legislature of New York, in which we en deavored to set forth the principles of our struggle for the crushing of the rebellion and the re storation of our Union. We present a part of this argument to our readers, because these prin ciples are still the only ground on which we can conquer, and if we are to continue a free people and be blest with the restoration of our Unio they must be carried out.

For the sake of distinctness and brevity w took permission to set forth the subject of our argument, on this occasion, in the form of four

1st. Whereas, by virtue of the rebellion, the slaveholders in the rebel States have cut them selves and those States, by social, political, pub lic and organized treason, loose from the United States government and laws, and as a separate and hostile confederacy are waging war against the United States, spurning the idea of any allegiance to or dependence upon the United States Government and Constitution, therefore, Resolv. ed, that the slaves are by virtue of this action free, and the United States are not only dis charged from all obligation, ever in past time, pretended or real, to maintain or sanction the holding of such persons as slaves, but are bound through the authority of Congress under the Constitution, as well as by martial power, to declare and maintain the freedom of such persons, and to employ and protect them in allegiance to the United States Government, as freemen.

2. That inasmuch as the slaveholders are the e instigators of this reb have organized the rebellion, and are waging war, solely in behalf of slavery, therefore Congress ought to pass a bill for the confiscation of them to bear the expenses of the war which they alone, as principals, have waged.

3d. That the only just and effective method of bringing back the rebellious and revolted States into and under the Union as free States is by conquering them, and governing them as territory of the United States, under the legislation of Congress, as exercised over the Northwest Territory, until the people may freely, and without terror or constraint from any slaveholding oligarchy, resolve themselves into States, with their own State Constitutions and laws under and according to the Constitution of the United

4th. That for the subduing of this rebellion and crushing out and removing the causes thereof. Congress are bound to use all the moral and legislative as well as martial means, confessedly in their power, among which means are, 1, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, 2, the prohibition of the inter-state domestic slave trade, setting it under the same penalty as the foreign slave traffic, 3, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill, 4, a declaratory Act, condemning the infamous assertion of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice under the slaveholding power that black men have no rights that white men are bound to respect, 5th, a bill providing that the article of our Constitution declaring that no person shall be deprived of the rights of life, liberty, or property but by due process of law, shall ! strictly executed in behalf of colored persons as well as white, and 6th, The recognition of

ures would put an end to the rebellion, render its recurrence forever impossible, and reconstruct, righteously, permanently, and for the good of all mankind, as well as our own, The Union and

But in the argument for these measures, we appeal to the honor and conscience of the nation, to truth, justice and humanity, to principles lying at the foundation of all good government, and to freedom and justice, and power only for connot to the interests of any one class or party, quest and injustice, cruelty and slavery! and not under the pressure of any mere tempo rary necessity or expediency. We speak for God HOW ARE THE REBEL STATES TO BE as well as man, and the only way to speak wise ly for man is to speak supremely for God. We speak for time and for Eternity; and the only way to speak rightly to time, is to speak for Eternity. It is by celestial observations alone that the great philosopher and poet, who long ago branded the slaveholding classes of society as a legalized banditti of men-stealers, truly affirmed that terrestial charts can be safely constructed.

We begin with the question of justice and humanity towards the slaves in the rebel States. thrown upon us by the rebellion. The lowest possible measure of justice towards them re- pots to govern it by technicalities and bayonets quires their freedom. There can be no such for the destruction of our own. thing as justice towards them, if this is withheld Justice as well as humanity would require this, even if our Constitution were a slave Constitution. governing the rebellious States. Yet it is proposed which it is not. If it were, and we meant to to abrogate or disregard the very principle on abide by it as such, and as a government and which state sovereignty rests, and by which only people, protect and guarantee property in man as it can exist in a republic, namely, the voice of the a vested right, then we ourselves should be in majority. It is proposed to confer the state sovopen rebellion against God and mankind, and the ereignty upon the few loyal men, the minority of rebellion against ourselves would be only a Union men, who can be got together, under miliquarrel between two slave governments, each tary authority and protection, to act in reorganiz. determined to maintain slavery, and each deserv- ing. The Lousville Journal deliberately affirms

But the objects of our Constitution are justice and liberty, nothing else. There is no other rule | the State, its place, power, and rights in the Unof interpretation for it, but its own declared pur- ion. The United States government are called pose, justice, liberty, equity; it was framed for upon to subjugate the State, so far as to enable no other objects. Let him who dares affirm that the minority to assume the sovereignty, even our Constitution was framed for anything else, or | while it is denied that the United States governfor injustice, oppression and cruelty, stand forth | ment have any governing authority. That is to and proclaim it. On his own showing, if those say, the U.S. government may exercise despotic are the objects of our Constitution, and in them power in forcing a minority upon the state, but is a righteous Constitution, then the rebellion is a not, itself, the supreme government. It must hold more righteous government than ours, and as the state in subjection, for the purposes, of the

have been declared unconstitutional. Our Fed be sustained. But the objects of our Constitueral Government, therefore, stands side by side tion are justice and liberty, and under it, the son with England, in this respect. England makes of a freeman has no more right to liberty than gate that right and all pretence to it. This is the slaves free, because there is no law forbidding the son of a slave; the son of an Everett or it, and our Government is bound, by this deci- Webster no more right to freedom than the son

For the purpose of brevity in our gument, I take this point. There is no intimation in the Constitution, nor any construction which can be forced upon it, whereby the owner of a slave, even supposing he were entitled to claim such ownership, in him during of slavery on which it is grounded, but by the exhis lifetime, when the slaveholding States first came in under the Constitution, could be the owner of his children; nor any article or intima- thority of our government, absolutely stultifying. mation, nor any possible construction or misconstruction, whereby the obligation of serving as a Union, but by the exercise of governmental powslave could be impressed upon his children. The er over them? How are they to take their original very clause forced into the sanction of the in- place without some supreme definite authority, to iquity of slavery is restricted to persons from which they are amenable? Are they to struggle whom labor or service is due, not persons from back, disjointed and peacemeal, by sections and whom their children are due. If the claim of provinces, as fast as occupied by government property in man was intended by Mr. Madison forces? Are separate counties to hold elections, and the framers of the Constitution to be exclud- under military supervision, and thus, by minoried by and from that article, much more the ter- ties utterly despicable, to govern the majority? rific and impious descending claim of property Are the military authorities to pronounce them ful and inhuman forfeiture, creating a caste of thority, made effective by the instrumentality of millions, to be by race and increase consecrated | military power. to a living death of immorality and torture. The All the madness of refusing this settlement children born in any State under our Constitu- comes of the original absurdity and insanity tion could not belong to any other persons than of ignoring the secession, and maintaining protection of government, as having all the rights undiminished, and the same position of sovereignhe government for their release.

acontestable that, by virtue of the rebellion, our overnment alone has any claim upon the slaves. ect them in such allegiance, and to deliver them from the power of the rebels, and the government of the rebel States. The rebellious slavenolding States have, of their own accord, abrogated all right of slavery, as dependent on the Inited States government, and denied and taken away from that government all its before assumd right, even to protect slavery. Consequently, he relations of all persons in those States revert directly to the United States as free persons. there being no possible legal relation between persons claimed as under its authority, except as

r arrangement for abolishing slavery, even by compensated emancipation, in the rebellious States, the government would have to create the system anew, before it could abolish. The government must take possession of the corpse of this suicide, and pay the rebels for the privilege of cutting him down and galvanizing him. The government must turn body-snatchers and resurrectionists, in Southern churchyards, and exhume and resuscitate the infernal system that the rebel States themselves have hanged and buried. On the theory that the slaves are free, by virtue into any arrangement, or propose any, whereby it treats them as slaves? It cannot in any manner do this, without first by a new and most appaining act of desponsin, making slaves. What amazing absurdity in the idea of rewarding a rebel State for the alleged inc nvenience of setting free those persons who e perpetuated slavery was the very object for which the States entered into rebellion! This would be rewarding ebellion itself, making it dog-cheap, and saying to all future generations, You have only to rebel and instead of punishing you as traitors, the gov ernment will pay you whatever equivalent yo yourselves may propose, in consideration of the bject of your rebellion. It is plain that the only right the government have in the premises the right and duty of protecting the freedom of the slaves, forbidding the treatment of them as slaves, and providing against the possibility of

their return to slavery. The right to protect these millions from being again enslaved is a right, because it is a duty and as clearly a duty as it would be the duty of government to protect our Northern servants heir freedom and allegiance, if an attempt were made to reduce them to slavery, and sell them as merchandise. Our government have no more right to consider the blacks at the South as slaves, or to propose giving money for their emancipation, than the laboring classes at the North. The only right we have, in the premises is the right of protecting them from such dreadful cruelty. Our government cannot meddle with Slavery in any way that implies an acknowledgement or sanction of its right, but they can forbid it, as in the Northwest, and they can de clare and protect freedom. That is their constiational and legitimate right and business. If these States can be taken possession of, by martial power, and their own former Constitutions be set up again by a provisional military government, so they can by legislative power and the beneficent ordinance of the Northwestern territory, be legitimately set among them. as the future eternal guiding genius of their political institutions. If not, what a proclamation to all the world of miserable impotence in regard

## BROUGHT BACK?

Unless we make justice our object, we shall meet insuperable difficulties, at every step. A line drawn from the circumference of a circle to the centre, or from the centre to the circumference will cross no other lines, but if you take any other point than the center, for a center, and starting point, you run across the right lines at every step. If we refuse to apply the Constitution for the ends of justice and liberty, and the protection of others rights, God will permit sophists and military des-

A regard to the rights of sovereign States is assumed as the reason for not subjugating and ing to be swept from existence, for such wicked- that the validity of political action does not depend upon numbers, does not require a majority, but the minority, however small, may resume, for

own sovereign right, but must renounce and abnetheory of the Border Slaveholding States, and of those who deny the right of our government to pass a bill for the territoral government of the rebellious states. The only reason for this denial is because slavery is in danger, not freedom, not

Any mode of dealing with this rebellion and with the States embarked in it, and with the crime ercise of governmental power over them, is anomalous, incongruous, unjust, and as to the au-How are the States to be brought back into the n a man's children. By the very terms of the returned to the Union? The only possible cononstitution, forbidding attainder, the children stitutional means of bringing them back is through ould not, in any case, be born under such dread- the medium of governmental, congressional au-

the parents, and could not be born but under the that States in rebellion have the same right's or the establishment and security of which, gov- ty as the loyal states. It is argued, by these poliernment is ordained of God. If the claims of the ticians, that the bringing of the rebel States back Constitution could ever have been asserted as into the Union, as territory, would be the breakauthorizing the slavery of persons held to ser- ing up of the Union. What then is the overrunvice, which could not be, in accordance with any | ing them with troops, and compelling them to vote principles of just interpretation, they ceased with themselves into the Union as sovereign States, or he life of the first race of persons thus held, to obey a minority, so voting? This would be and could not, without an express clause to that more anti-republican, more destructive of the Uneffect, have descended to their offspring. The ion than any other plan. The taking possession whole present race of slaves is therefore held in of rebel territory, as territory, by the government slavery without sanction of the Constitution, and of the United States, and governing it by the ustice would require the instant intervention of constitutional power of Congress, until the inhabitants, delivered from the despotisn of the slave-But waiving this question of construction, it is holders, and the madness of slavery, can make new State Constitutions for themselves, is the only remedy, the only sufficient policy. And all the my right to their allegiance, and is bound to pro- difficulties, perplexities, sophistries, obstacles thrown in the way, are only for the sake of slavery, only to perpetuate slavery. It is not the sovereignty of States, but their sovereignty of slavery, that those who have opposed the occupancy and government of rebeldom by United States law and congressional governmental authority, have had so deeply at heart. It is not state rights, but slaveholding rights, that the whole slaveholding. slave-governing oligarchy, and all its supporters and political affiliating parties, North as well as South, from the appearance and theories of Calthe government of the United States and any houn down to the present hour, have been laboring to protect, build up, and make supreme. Under the preterded patrictism of state rights, it is it Even for the sake of entering into any treaty | fact the right of slavery, of which these men are

> possibility of eradicating the disease and its causes but by justice ; no escaling the present commission of the greatest national crime, the most monstrous cruelty, the re-establishment of the vastest and most frightful tyranny, except by justice. The sword of justice alore, and the meas ure of emancipation, can cut the Gordian knot of

#### THE WAR POWER AND THE SUPREM COURT.

Already the pro-slavery organs, are discussing he local validity of the proposed sensity and under the war power. The World intimates poastfully, that, on the return of peace, the Supreme Court of the United States will decide the reclamation of Emancipation unconstitutional. This shows the importance of some such reorganization of the Judiciary as was proposed by Senator HALE, during the last session of Congress. With such tools of tyranny, as Judge Taney and is pro-slavery associates in possession of auhority and power to nullify all the acts of the Govrnment, and override all the most cherished desires of the people, it is in vain to think of mainaining our liberties or saving our country, by nere force of arms.

As the Judges hold their offices for life, unless mpeached, and removed for misdemeanor, it nay be thought difficult, under the Constitution. reach the evil. But Mr. Hale pointed out, learly, the remedy. Though the Constitution rovides, in general terms, for "one Supreme ourt, and such inferior Courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish." et all the Courts, not excepting the Supreme ourt itself, came into existence by force of Acts f Congress, pointing out in detail, the mode of heir organization, the number of judges, &c. c. It is perfectly within the power of Congress o repeal its own Acts, and when those Acts are epealed, the Judges holding office under them ose their offices, of course. Congress has then he same power to organize new Courts that it had to organize Courts, in the beginning; and unler the same power of appointing Judges, by which the old judges were appointed, new judges may be appointed for the new Courts. Without some remedy of this sort, the liberties of the people would indeed be as completely at the nercy of the Supreme Court, as Mr. Jefferson omplained that they were. He feared that the ederal Judiciary would, some day, declare itself absolute, and it is easy to see that the course roposed by the World, would make it, in realty, absolute. But here, as elsewhere, it will be ound, on a close examination, that our fathers. in framing and adopting the Constitution, were not so careless of the safe-guards of freedom, as the slaveocrats would have us believe. The Supreme Court, itself, is not the autocrat, but the nstrument of the people, under God, for the proection, not the enslavement of the people. The people that, through their Representatives, oranized the Federal Courts, can, whenever they ind it necessary, through the same instrumen tality, re-organize them. To deny this, is to leny that the people, through their Representatives, have power to protect themselves from chattel enslavement. It is to affirm that if Judge faney and his associates should decide that twohirds of the white people may be held as slaves body is bound to respect, the decision is final. and the people have no Constitutional means of relief. Pretensions like these, should be promptly looked in the face, and looked out of countenance by an insulted people.

### DAMAGING DEFENCES.

If any of the readers of the Principia should be in doubt-we know not that any of them are -whether our representations of the President's Proclamation are fair and just; whether the dangers arising from its offer of immunity to loyal slaveholders are as great, and the moral guilt of it as black, as we have represented, in the Principia, they would do well to study the commendatory comments bestowed upon the Proclamation by leading Republican journals, such as the New

York Tribune and the N. Y. Times. An instance may be found in the journal named, of November 21. In reply to a Demoeratio paper at Chicago, that had charged upon the Administration a change of policy on the slavery question, the N. Y. Times denies it. The Democratic paper denies, and the N. Y. Times affirms, that the President's Proclamation stands

must at the same time, on no account, exercise its | Resolutions, adopted by Congress a year ago | try ask simple justice, nothing less, | by circumstances and surroundings. They have | which surround them, that they dare not tell the last summer. After a column of argument, in proof, the Times winds up with the following :

"In no just sense of the term is this an abolition war. By no fair construction of its language can the President's proclamation be deen Abolition paper. It warns the rebels that if they persist in rejecting the Constitution, they shall be deprived of the protection it gives them. But also gives them notice that if they will return to its jurisdiction, they shall have the full benefit of the guarantees which it embodies. They can save Slavery, it they choose to do so; if they re-fuse, they will have only themselves to blame."

"In no just sense of the term," then, is it a war for freedom, for righteousness, for justice, for humanity, for the rights of man, for the selfevident truths of the Declaration of Independence, for the foundation principles of civil liberty, civil government, and civil law, nor for obedience to the commands of God, in the Bible. All this, the Times, elaborately disclaims, and resents the charge of it, as an aspersion,

Is it wonderful that neither the smiles of Pro vidence, nor the favor of the people, sustain and cheer an Administration that may be thus vindi-

#### THE TRIBUNE'S DISCLAIMER.

The Buffalo Courier says : "THE TRIBUNE and other Abolition organs

have insisted that the Rebels should not come back, unless they first abolished Slavery."

—We can't perceive the motive for telling such falsehoods as that, now that the election is over.

The error of the Buffalo Courier consists in classing the Tribune with "abolition" organs. This, it is not, never has been, and, we fear, is not likely to be. The Tribune's disclaimer, it can make, for itself, if it pleases, but not for th abolitionists," who do insist that the rebels shall not come back into the Union, with slavery.

We go further, and venture the prediction that, in this matter, the "abolitionists" will have their way, all the disclaimers of the Tribune and kindred presses, and politicians of the country to the contrary notwithstanding.

The rebels NEVER WILL come into the Union, with their slavery, for three reasons. First, they will never, so long as there is any slavery for them to cling to, consent to come Second, they could not thus come, without coming as the absolute despots of the whole country, which the country will never permit. Third, Divine Providence, we trust, will never permit ness, we have taken advantage of that weakness such an unparalleled atrocity to succeed. We to inflict upon them grievous wrongs. are too near the final overthrow of the man of sin for that.

If the Tribune chooses to insult its abolition patrons, for the privilege of covering itself with the infamy of such diabolism, along with its reent proposal to sell the slaves of Missour rebels out of the State, it can do so. But it must not expect to drag the hopes of the nation and of universal humanity down to the pit, with it.

#### ANTI-SLAVERY AMONG THE IRISH.

MR. T. Mason Jones, of Trinity College, Dub n, delivered his second Oration, on Wednesday But there is, for us, no possible escape from the Evening, of last week, at Irving Hall. His subcomplications of this rebellion, but by justice; no ject was "Curran; and the wits and orators of the Irish bar." In his truthful delineation of Curren, he, very naturally, gave some specimens of his highest flights of eloquence, and, of course, introduced some of his pleas for the emancipation of the slaves. To this he added some expressions of his own sentiments in the same direction. upon which, a portion of his audience, chiefly Irish, expressed their disapprobation by hissing which, however, was soon drowned in a tremenlous outburst of applause, which lasted for sever turer proceeded, quietly, to the close, interrupted again. only by hearty cheers, especially whenever he ment by bowing his thanks. It was a brilliant repels them from accepting our civilization. triumph of anti-slavery sentiment among the very class of people whom the pro-slavery presses and heir misrepresentations.

The Herald is, of course, very indignant, and mob incited their "rush for the door" returned it shall be measured to you again." gladly to their scats, when they found the disturbers silenced, and the hall in quiet possession of of the Lecturer, whose bold and manly bearing did much to win the sympathy and respect of the audience. To the unmannerly disturbers he said.

"If you think to put down the expression of my honest sentiments by hissing, you have met the wrong customer. That is not the first time I have been hissed. I received the hisses of hundreds when, standing before an English audience. I defended you and your country. [Applause.] I was about to say that if you only knew the deri sion that foreign nations cast upon you, in consequence of the stain of slavery that rests on your country, there is not a man in this audience that would not now say from his heart, "For God's sake blot it out." [Tremendous cheering, a number of the audience standing up and waving their hats.]

At the close, it was announced that the next lecsure of Mr. Jones would be on Friday eveningsubject "Muron"

Accordingly, on Friday Evening, Mr. Jones dehowever, he commented with due severity, on the the whole country, must be righted and redressed. it "dealt out manly sentiments, on America, and of self-preservation. This can be done only by the duty of Englishmen and Irishmen towards the immediate recognition of the Indians as huthis country, at this crisis." His remarks were man beings; and the guarantee for them, as a attempted. At the close, it was announced that free and distinct from our own, as is their lanted in the Academy of Music,on Tuesday Evening.

#### AMENDMENT OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Saratoga Springs, Nov, 16, 1862. Editor of the Principia. As the scheme of sending the colored people out

of the country to "Central America" or elsewhere has been agitated and is likely to fail, would it not the magnamity of the stronger race, which, in by the other one-third, with no rights that any- be well to circulate petitions and send them to turn, would be strengthened by its exercise in the next Congress, asking that the colored people their behalf. Law and Government are especialmight be included in the provisions of the "Home- ly ordained for the protection of the weak and stead law" giving each actual settler 40 acres of defenceless, who most need them. land and \$100 in money, to enable them to settle on the land. Whole townships of government land and varied philanthropies of the age, the public might be settled, in this way, under the directions of suitable agents who might distribute the money | in advance of the age, in which men were perseand purchase provisions, teams, tools, &c, &c, and cuted on account of their creed, or oppressed on direct them to proper locations, where it would account of their caste or condition. be for their interest to settle.

Will you publish in your paper a form of petiions suitable for the purpose, and also recommend that they be faithfully circulated and sent to Con-Yours Truly, JOHN LOWREY.

We think the recommendation of BRO. LOWREY, n its general object, a good one. Such forms of most proper and acceptable, may be drawn up by the same parties to set the South against the those who intend to circulate them. Were we to North, and have brought upon us this mursuggest a form, we should perhaps, prefer one derous war. simply asking Congress to strike out the word "WHITE' from the Homestead Bill, if it is there, (as we think it is) and leave the people, without distinction of race or color, to avail themselves

at the hands of the Government. Let them have as much of the public land as others, and upon capacity and as great desire for improvement as neither is it additional laws, or more money the same conditions.

Congress meets next week, and the Presi DENT'S MESSAGE will be looked for, with unusual interest. The correspondent of the Associated Press of this city says.

The President's Message is nearly finished.
Mr. Linceln will argue his Emancipation policy at length in it, not only in regard to the military Proclamation of Emancipation in the disloyal States, but in relation to his gradual Emancipation policy in the Border Slave States. It is said tion policy in the Border Slave States. It is said that the message will be unusually long, and that it will be furnished to the afternoon papers of the country on Monday, the first day of December.

MORAL OF THE ELECTIONS"-again. Missour has just elected an Emancipation Legislature, and a majority of Emancipationists to represent her in the next Congress.

In the Second Assembly District of Columbia County, (N. Y). the member elect is "Elias W Bostwick, M. D. an out-and-out Radical Republi can known as an abolitionist." With this exception the Democrats carried the entire ticket, thus showing that even in Columbia County, one of the most conservative counties in the state, the only way for the Republicans to beat the Democrats, is to nominate a radical abolitionist.

Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois-whose election w announced some time ago, is now said to have been elected by a majority of more than 600 though the correspondent of the Herald, had put him down defeated; and the World, if we mistake not, considered the result doubtful

### IN BEHALF OF THE INDIANS.

To the President of the United States. SIR, As a loval citizen, wishing well to h country, permit me to invite your attention to a subject which hitherto has not had the considera-

tion which its importance demands. Our present calamities as a Nation have come upon us in consequence of our disregard of the fundmental principles of equity and justice, upon which our free institutions are based. It is not toward the slaves alone, that this injustice has been manifested. Toward the Aborigines of this country we have been also unjust and oppressive. So far from protecting them, in their weak-

We cannot be expected to do justice to the one class, while we are doing injustice to the other. Nor can we make amends for the injuries done to the one, by doing justice to the other.

While I am writing, an item of intellige reaches me, through the papers-by no means an exceptional case-illustrating the manner in which Indians are treated, in the far west,

SELLING INDIAN CHILDREN .- The Alla California of Oct. 5 says: "Mr. August Hess, who has returned to this city from a prospecting tour through the lower part of Lake County, informs s that he saw a number of men driving Indian hildren before them to sell in Napa, Solono, one instance he saw two men driving nine children : in another, two men with four children : n another, one man with two girls, one of them pparently about fourteen years of age. The age I these children varied from six to fifteen years Rumor says that about one hundred children have been taken through Lake County this Summer for sale. They do not follow the main road, but usually take by-paths. Rumor says, further, that nunters catch them in Mendocine and Humholdt Counties, after killing their parents. If the children try to escape and are likely to succeed, the hunters shoot them. One boy in Berryesa Valley left a farmer to whom he had been sold and went al minutes, when order was restored, and the lec- and swore he would hang him, if he ran away

As an excuse for our injustice to the Indians. spoke against slavery. After retiring, he was we plead that they are destined to disappear beagain called out, and acknowledged the compli- fore our superior civilization, while our injustice

Landholders and capitalists should reflect that the example of taking away the lands of the Indipoliticians have most successfully deceived by ans without a fair equivalent, is calculated to react against them, by inciting the landless and the houseless, among ourselves, to seize, by force, the abuses the Lecturer without stint; resorting, as us spacious mansions and rich furniture of the ual, to gross misstatements of the facts, and con- wealthy. It is said that the Indians have more cealment of essential truth. It pretends that "all land than they need, or can use, and therefore the respectable part of the audience left the hall" we have a right to take it. But the same may be and "the ladies rushed tumultuously to the doors." said by the poor, of the wealthy, and why is not It should have stated that only about half a dozen the argument as good in the one case as in the or a dozen swearing rowdies left the hall, and other? Such a retribution would illustrate the that the ladies, whose fear of a brutal pro-slavery | Christian maxim that, "with what measure ye meet,

Notwithstanding the solemn treaty which still exists, signed by Washington, and countersigned hose who applauded the anti-slavery sentiments by Jefferson, affirming "that the Indian tribes should not be despoiled of their lands so long as grass grew and water flowed," and notwithstanding the declaration of the Bible also, which says, "Cursed be the man who removeth his neight or's landmark," yet it is nevertheless true as the R't. Rev. Bishop Clark of Rhode Island, eloquently said, in a public address.

"That we had in the midst of our Nation, a people more thoroughly wronged in every respect than any other people on the globe. For this is 'the simple fact, there is not a people on the face the earth, that has been more thoroughly robbed of all its rights and of all its possessions and of everything that is dear to humanity, than "the Aboriginal tribes of North America. This "is the fact and we are the robbers, our fathers and we, so long as we allow ourselves to be the

This primary wrong, the wrong of the whole ivered his Lecture on Milton, previous to which, Nation, which has overspread and demoralized assaults of the Herald, and, as the Tribune expres- as a first step in the order of national reform and disposed to become citizens of our republic. The speech on the slavery question by an Irish orator, | right to the enjoyment of all these prerogatives is as sacred and as certain as those possessed by our own Nation, or by England or France, or Russia or any other Nation under heaven. The fact of he proposes that their "medicine men" and their their alleged inability for self-sustainment, as one of the family of nations, gives no sanction which is apparent from the fact that under their to the atheistic idea that they must necessarily Leadership, the white captives had been returned, perish before the march of civilization. On the other hand, that very weakness should be their strength, by the greater claim it gives to them on al annesty.

There are many causes why, in spite of the vast feeling towards the Indians is, as yet, but a little

Some of these causes may be mentioned. First. For many years the Indian Department has been under the control of the Slave power, and towards the Indian, the action has been as

secret and as cruel as was the inquisition in the dark ages. Second. The same kind of stratagems and false hoods have been used to prejudice the public petitions, in different localities, as may be thought | mind against the Indians, that have been used, by

Third. In addition to all this, sensation story-

writers have largely contributed to excite the same prejudice against these defensions people. The truth is, the Indians, as a race, have the

as few vices and as many virtues, and as much whole truth of what is done to the Indians ple controls our Army, and brotherly kindness to the age that permits it. prevails in our churches, and a call is heard from the President upon Congress for a speedy and equitable adjustment of their existing grievances, mutual friendship will be established; and instead

they will become a means of strength and wealth In the hope of hastening the desired result, I beg leave to lay before you, the following statement, relative to the outbreak in Minnesota, to. gether with some considerations for the mitigation of the death penalty, which has been passed by a Court Martial upon three hundred of the

The desolation and suffering which the massacre of five or six hundred of our fellow citizens in Minnesota, and the destruction of several million dollars worth of their property, has occasioned the deepest regrets; while at the same time, the | what I have herein proposed are absolutely no. intense and long continued provocation which impelled the Indians to this destructive work, is rarely considered; and, in fact, is not generally known. It is not my intention to speak on the causes of

sufficient proof that, like all similar occurances, it was but the echo and response, from the Indians, for outrages committed upon them, against which neither Agent, or Missionary, or public sentiment affords any protection. The testimony of the Right Rev. Bishop Whipple, whose residence is A LETTER TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN, near the scene of disaster is most explicit on this point. He says, in a published letter, that, "The outrage was owing to a system which leaves the Indian without protection of law, and subject to the dishonesties of unscrupulous men." Words surely cannot be found, in the whole vocabulary of the English language, to express a more terri bly wretched condition than that which the Bisho here describes. It was not until after long years of torture, and at last the suspension of payment of their annuities, and the information that the Commissioner (Dole) was on his way to arrange for taking from them their choice lands, on each side of Red river, that patience ceased to be a virtue, and in obedience to the first law of nature (self preservation) their action, under the circum cumstances, was not especially Indian, but human nature, the world over.

From various sources we learn that after the had ceased offensive warfare, and desired peace then, instead of meeting them in the spirit of pa cification and good faith, Commissioner Dole con vened on the 9th of September, the Mill Lac band of Chippewa Indians, with whom an agreement was made for them to be ready to fall upon the Sioux, when called upon, for that purpose. Of the next day, 10th of September, at a place within two hours ride from the Chippewa Council, the Chief of the Sioux, (Hole-in-the-Day) was invited to an interview. But his warriors, suspecting treachery, prepared for the protection of their Yolo, and other counties of the Sacramento Basin. | Chief, by placing themselves within call, during the Council between the Commissioner and the

Dole complained of the presence of so many warriors, and after being told, by the Chief, the reason, it was agreed to postpone the Council until the following day, when both parties were to meet without either warriors or soldiers. But instead of keeping his agreement, the Commissioner appeared on the ground, at the appointed time, accompanied by a strong guard of cavalry, scouring the country round about, and in his address being rebellious children, and these complaints and demonstrations of war, were not to be allowed towards a representative of their Great Father, the President of the United States, and that they had laid waste the country and murdered the white people, &c. To which Hole-in-the-Day replied that, "The Government had swindled his cople out of their due, for years, and that sol diers had been sent to arrest him, and had fired upon him, without cause."

After two or three interviews of a similar kind the Commissioner (whose lack of knowledge of Indian nature, and human rights was shockingly manifest) returned to Washington. Report says that after all the white captives had been given up, and a large number of the Indians had surrendered themselves to the military authorities and several of their leading men had been hung as rebels, by order of G.n. Sibly, that the sentence of death was passed upon three hundred more, by a Court Martial, subsequently held.

There are, I conceive, very grave reasons why capital punishment should not be inflicted upon these condemned Indians : for-

First. They had, by Treaty, given to our Government, the largest and best portion of their lands, on condition of their receiving its protect tion, with the means of self-sustainment by the arts of civilized life; but which it utterly failed of giving them, as the facts and the testimony of that would have been more successful in the a Bishop Whipple and many others, fully proves.

Second. The Indians are not recognized as citi ens, under our Government, and not being protected by it, they owed no allegience to it, and therefore cannot be considered in the light of rebels against it; therefore it is manifestly unjust to subject them to the penalty of Laws, the administration of which affords them no protection against the "dishonesties of unscrupulous men."

Third. There is reason to believe that the In dians were not only excited to hostilities by traitorous white men, but were actually accompanied and led on by white men dressed up in disguise as Indians.

Under the circumstances, the conduct of the Indians was in exact accordance with the univerenthusiastically cheered, and no disturbance was race, of a domain and sovereign nationality, as versally acknowledged right, by which the United States became independent of England, and by he previous Lecture, (on Curran) would be repea- guage and their complexion, until prepared and which, 'in the course of events, when a communi ty cannot have the protection of law, it has a So much for the Herald's attempt to silence free Creator gave to them these peculiarities and their right to fall back upon its original instincts of preservation and aggression."

Commissioner Dole, to his credit, demurs at the execution of so many Indians, but unfortunately, Priests shall suffer the penalty; the injustice of Leadership, the white captives had been returned, and their people had lain down their arms, under however succeed 12 averting the ill effects of that however succeed 12 averting the ill effects of that If these men are hung, it will be far more just

o hang all the professional men-the Doctors and Clergymen who have aided and abetted this war upon the Government, because, in one case they are veritable traitors and rebels, and in the other they are not. The rebels are fighting against a good Government, the Indians for want

The argument, impregnable as it is, receives additional force from the fact that the Indians struck a blow, in the only possible way by which they could make themselves heard, and felt, and understood, as a people, having rights. Had they done less, they would be less than men; yes! less than the crawling worm which turns upon the foot that crushes it:

I invoke you sir, whom the Indians are taught to regard as their Great Father, to respond to this appeal, by the appointment of able and honest men, who are competent by the possession of wisdom and experience, to investigate the condition and needs of every tribe, or remnants of tribes in all our States and Territories, and to prepare a plan for their best and permanent well being.

It is not enough, sir, to depend upon the statements alone of local Agents and others who are such, according to the law of progress, ought to minority, that the minority may govern it, but precisely on the ground of the famous Crittenden of its provisions. The colored people of this councilly, varied only of the so much biased, and in fear of the influences any false delicacy in striking at it directly.

is possessed by the average of mankind. And that they need, for it should not be forgotten that there is no reason to doubt that when justice con- the Aborigines are the lawful heirs of an apple trols our National Legislature, and moral princi- heritage, to deprive them of which is discreditable

BRESTER

The work to be done is simply to ascertain what of right, belongs to them, and then set it apart as sacred for their use, in freedom and in peace. And if Agents or Armies are becessary of the Indians being a source of terror and waste, at all, they should be placed outside the Indian Territory, to prevent the intrusion of "unscrupu. lous" thieves and vagabonds, who infest all our

In conclusion, permit me to say, that nearly seven years ago, I saw as clearly as I now see the calamities which are upon us, on account of our national sins, and for giving utterance to words of warning in the hope of prevention, I have been for that period, exiled from my home and family in Oregon, by the conspiracy of traitors who sought to take my life. I now affirm, in the name of God and humanity, that measures similar to cessary, not only as a proper expression of regard for the Race, from which we have derived one country, and our corn (Indian corn.) but as a first step in national education, in the truest and broadest principles which are essential to the this sad affair, further than to say that there is peace and prosperity of our own people. Respectfully.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18th, 1862.

## THE NEWS.

WEEKLY REVIEW---EDITORIAL AND RECORD OF CURRENT IDEAS.

No very startling developments or events, in the military or political affairs of the country, have transpired since our last issue, up to the time ... our present writing. The Army of the Potoma is steadily working its way, Southerly .- There are no indications of a "back down," either by Rebels or by the President, before the first January, yet there is no knowing what may take place. The pro-slavery party, at the North w leave no stone unturned, to bring about a comprimise that will spare slavery. Their political exstence is suspended on their success in this called

and they know it, and act accordingly. McClellan and the Army,-A pondent of the Tribune writing from Warren

McClellan's principal strength was with the rank and file. He had the affections of the -not without exception, or to any unparalextent-but still in general. But so far as ! judge, a vast majority of his brigade, division corps commanders are gratified at his removathe army as I have in it, day after day and again I heard the opinion expressed, cere of high rank, not only that Metlell dissastrously slow and timid, but that the was dving of McClellan.

his high office, he bore himself modestly mo and though his removal took away a paral Army of the Potomac who cherishes angle personal good wishes for its late com-

The Army and Emancipation -- A orrespondent of the Tribune, writing from No. orinth," says :

"The soldiers here are almost universal favor of the late proclamation. It was received in our camp with shouts of applause. Large numbers of slaves are used about Corinth, in the Government employ. The fortifications and smar forts that saved us from deleat in the late lat were built by these negroes. They have all or voluntarily within our lines, and very egular quarters and are marched to and to work, in order, and it especially delights them

Gov. Johnson on Gen. Buell. - A Letter from Gov. Johnson, Federal Governor of Tenn see to the President, dated Nashville, S pt 1 18 en published, in which Gov. J. says

"I am now compelled to state, though with deep egret, what I know and believe teen. Buchloiley to be. Instead of meeting and whipping Bragg where he is, it is his intention to occupy efensive position, and is now, according to it est evidence I can obtain, concentrating all leaves upon Nashville, giving up all the count which we have had possession of south and a of this place, leaving the Union sentiment and Union men who took a stand for the Government to be crushed out and utterly ruined by the libels, who will all be in arms upon the retreat of

"It seems to me that Gen. Buell fears his personal safety, and has concluded to gather a whole army at this point, as a kind of body-guaprotect and defend him, without reference Union men who have been induced to out believing that the Government would defer

"Gen. Buell is very popular with the Be and the impression is that he is more partial them than to Union men, and that he favore "I will not assume that Gen. Buell desires the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, and a surrender of Tennessee to the Rebels, but will give it as my opinion that if he had designed to do so he could not have laid down or pursued a policy

complishment of both these objects.

East Tennessee seems doomed. There is scarce ly a hope left of her redemption; if ever, no one ow can tell. May God save my country from ome of the generals that have been conducting

A sad Record .- The N. Y. Tribune, in reply to the Louisville Journal, which had com plained that "ultra men in Congress had voted and acted as if abolitionism were a necessary and substantial part of Unionism" says "The Republicans, placed for the first time in a practical majority in Congress, used that majority

only to frame and pass an amendment to the onstitution securing Slavery, if loyal and peaceable, forever against a possibility by the Federal Government
-Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural was a persistent and earnest assurance and pledge to the Slave States that, if they would only adhere to the Union, he

would protect them in every constitutional right -every conceivable immunity. -Meaning, of course, the immunity of slave

A confession .- The Herald, in attempting to make out the moral superiority of America to England, has the following :

"Our rebellion is the result of an institution not of our own creation, but bequeathed to us by Englegacy, and will accomplish that which England failed to do-the development of the resources a portion of our country, and the civilization of millions of human beings

Here, the Herald concedes the mischiefs of slavery and the elevating results of abolitionism. Is the Herald preparing to trim its sails to the coming breeze of freedom?

Emancipation in Missouri.-B. Gratz Brown, in his Letter to the Missouri Democrat

There are estimated to be about 40,000 slaves now held to service in this State. That number will, in all probability, be reduced to 30,000 or less before any action can be had upon the subject of emancipation. To affirm that more than one-half of those are held by masters who have so far aided and abetted the rebellion as to have lost all legal right to their ownership under the "Confiscation Act," is only to generalize facts of which we have daily illustration in the liberation of slaves by the Provost-Marshals, not only at Division Headquarters, but throughout the interior counties. The residue of 15,000 slaves assessed upon the present tax valuations, would not aggregate more than \$5,000,000, nor represent, according to the usual average, more than 6,000 loyal

It will be at once apparent, therefore, to every serious thinker, that violence will be done to much larger and graver interests, if we permit the extinction of Slavery to be langer hindered by misrepresentation as to its status, or postponed by

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"Republican failure."-The Tribune, in treating of the causes of Republican failure, at the polls, says, to Republicans.

Had you taken care that every poor man was Had you take man was provided with some good newspaper, full freighted with the deeply interesting intelligence whereof each week has its surfeit—we might have sent our hundreds of thousands of patriot Volunteers to the field of combat for our National existence, and still have maintained an overwhelming ascendency at home. It is your failure to perform this apperative duty that has subjected your country to the disaster, and yourselves to the mortificatio of the late reverses in the Elections of the Middle States. Had you all done what you ought, no such reverses would have been encountered.

The Newpaper is the chief bulwark of the Republican cause, as the Grogshop is the natural citaiel of our adversaries

But what of the Republican papers that have advocated the very policy of the Republican Administration that has disheartened its friends, and caused the reverses at the polls-papers that discover "Inklings of Peace" on a pro-slavery basis. in the President's Proclamation, and invite the Rebel States to avail themselves of the proffered opportunity?

anything, except the acts of the Administration in harmony with them.

The Government and Gen. Me-Clellan.—The friends of the Administration, in reply to the censures of Gen. McClellan's partisconfidently assert that the Government is in possession of letters from that officer, written durng his Peninsular campaign, admitting that the es under his command was ample for the obence of evidence, that while he was seemingly auxious to continue his operations against Richmond from that base, he was actually intriguing to be recalled; and that he anxiously awaited these orders to that effect, against which he so veremains. Then comes the closing paragraph. hemently remonstrated when they were received.

Government of the South .- The World insists that the South cannot be governed by "military satraps," and instances the case of Gen. But-

ler, in New Orleans .- It says, It has been evident to all discerning minds from the beginning, that the possibility of restoring the Union, was dependent on the possibility of a Union party springing up in the bosom of the South. No such party can be expected until we have subdued the Southern armies; but if the war is to be conducted out on such principles as to render the existence of such a party impossible after-wards, there is nothing further worth fighting for, except military honor, and boundaries.

There is no government in the world so little

capable, as ours, of governing dependent provinces, especially if those dependent provinces are military sarrapes held in unwilling subjection, and harboring an accumulation of old grudges and bitterly exasperating recollections. The Union implies voluntary participation in the government by the States composing it. out willing co-operation, the system falls into

The World appears to suppose that these considerations should induce a course of policy toland of slavery. Precisely the reverse of No Union party can spring up in the South that will not be an emancipation party. This is in process of demonstration in Missouri and North Carolina. A liberated South will bring us a "voluntary participation by the States composing it," and nothing else can.

The Missouri Election .- The World disputes the statements made in the papers, that the people of Missouri have voted for Emancipa- To the Mayor and Comnon Council of Fredtion. It proves its point thus:

1. Missouri has a voting population of full 170,000; of these, barely 80,000 voted at the recent election, the remaining 90,000 refusing to

the constitutional restrictions were such that | ceed to shell the town. Upon obtaining possess 4. Slave property is more profitable than formerly (says the World) on account of the high

prices of its products, tobacco, hemp, &c. Now notice, here, that the Union voters, ac or ling to the above statement, include the Emancipationists, while the opposers of Emancipation are mostly rebels. So we have always mulatained. But we were not looking for such an admission, in the World. To oppose the with the rebels. This is understood in Missouri. and ought to be understood at the North.

We are encouraged to hear the World say, fur

it is to be regretted, sincerely regretted, of convec, that this State does not yet see the desirability of emancipation, but it is idle to excite impes not yet to be realized.

Perhaps "the desirability of emancipation" Perhaps "the desirability of emancipation" He complained of the short space of time allowed would be better understood in Missouri, if New for the removing of the women, children and sick ink journals were less amployed in exerting their influence on the other side.

respondent of the World says:

Notwithstanding the boasts of the radicals that they have secured the adherence of the Presi-Mr. Lincoln's forthcoming message will convey an intimation that in some way the emancipation at the time appointed for its issuance, the 1st of January. It will be remembered that in the last Congress, radical as it was, the most radical featare's of the Confiscation Bill were carried by a bare majority of three—indeed, at one time, the essential features of that objectionable measure were defeated by a majority of three, but reconsidered and carried; how, is known only to the initiated. In view of the expression of the peoole's will at the late elections, the Democratic leaders in the House will be abie to speak, not indeed, perhaps, on behalf of "twenty millions," but certainly on behalf of the great majority of the northern people, against the principles embodied in the confiscation and emancipation measures. It is believed that the President's action in view of the voice of the people as rethat the radicals are not as confident as they when the rebels held New Orleans. will not be a conservative majority in the ap-proaching session of the House, there certainly will be a majority against the extreme measures

The World's correspondent differs from the Tribune's, in respect to the probable course of

the new Legislature, even though decidedly anti-slavery, can do nothing in favor of practical emancipation"—the N. Y. Tribune responds as

This is sheer moonshine. Let the new Legislature impose a tax of \$100 per head on all persons held as slaves within the State, and there will not be ten thousand such when the tax comes to be collected. Let it impose on the rebel slaveholders in the State-that is, on such ple tenderness for an idol long worshiped. To all as can be proved to have evinced decided sympathy with the Southern rebellion-the cost of making good to loyal citizens the property whereof they have been plundered by rebel armies, guerillas, and predatory banditti—and to this end, direct the sale out of the State, of the slaves of the rebel slaveholders aforesaid-and there will be no slaves left in the State, a year hence. Ora simple repeal of all laws recognizing and enforce ing the claim of one man to property in the services or sinews of another would do the business. Whenever the people of a State are ready to look slavery square in the eye, saying decisively, "we have had enough of you—go!" its end

must be very near. Missouri will prove this. It strikes us that this proposal to the "Antislavery" men of Missouri, to get rid of slavery, by selling the slaves out of the State, is a very disreputable one, especially as coming from a proessedly anti-slavery journal, edited by such champions of freedom" as Horace Greeley,

SIDNEY H. GAY, &c. What does it mean? Robert Dale Owen has addressed a letter to Secretary Chase, on the "Conditions of

pening and closing paragraphs. The scope of the letter is seen in the closing

To the Hon. Salmon P. Chase,

Secretary of the Treasury: Sir: In briefest terms I state the proposition which, as the subject of our recent conversation. I promised to reduce to writing.

What are the reasonable hopes of peace?

Not that within the next fifty days, the South The circulation of such Republican papers, has probably caused more disgust and discouragement favorite institution, return to her allegiance. Let among the friends of the Government than almost us not deceive ourselves. There are no conditions, no guaranties—no, not if we proffer her a blank sheet on which to set them down, with u restricted pen, in her own hand-under which she will consent to reunion, except in one con tingency-conquest, more or less complete, by force of arms.

Here the writer goes into an elaborate analy sis, which comprises the bulk of the letter, in two and a half columns, small type, in the N. Y. jeets he had in view. They also assert the exist. | Tribune, showing that neither by force of arms. or by re-union, along with continued slavery, nor by a recognition of the Southern Confeder acy, can we obtain a lasting peace, while slavery

We shall reach a quiet haven if we but folow, faithfully and perseveringly, that guiding

There is, at this moment, in the hearts of all good men throughout the length and breadth of the land, no deeper feeling, no more earnest longng, than for peace; peace, not for the day not last for a few years, but peace, on a founda on of rock, for ourselves and our children after May the hearts of our rulers be opened to e conviction that they can purchase only a shambling counterfeit, except at one cost! Goo give them to see, ere it be too late, that THE PRICE OF ENDURING PEACE IS GENERAL EMANCIPA TION !

How many of our nominally orthodox clergy are, in reality, sufficiently orthodox to lead their congregations in a prayer as orthodox as that o Robert Dale Owen?

### THE WAR.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22,

Virginia - The Army of the Potomac is nov ericksburg. Gen. Sumner has demanded a surren- laws of the material universe, is indisputably in- two. Mr. Cochin is an ex-Mayor of Paris, has der of that city, which is now held by a small rebel correct. It is stated that the rebels are going The despatch of the correspondent of Associated Press is as follows :

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC Nov. 21-11 P. M. General Patrick, Provost Marshal General of the Army, this morning crossed the river to Fredericksburg, under a flag of truce, conveying to the civi

ing its surrender: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 21, 1862.

authorities of that city the following letter demand-

ERICKSBURG. GENTLEMEN-Under cover of the houses of your city, shots have been fired upon the troops of my command. Your mills and manufactories are fur nishing provisions and the material for clothing for would not take the oath to support the Consti-tution, without which they could not cast their of the United States. Your railroads and other ballots.

2. Of the 80 000 that voted, a bare majority, some 46,000, voted for emancipation. This is things must terminate, and by direction of Gen. not a very considerable increase over the nun- Burnside I accordingly demand the surrender of the ber of these who favored emancipation previous city into my hands, as the representative of the to the late election. The line was sharply drawn. United States, at or before five 6'clock this afterand all who desired to accept the President's noon. Failing an affirmative reply to this demand proposition probably east their ballots for eman- by the hour indicated, sixteen hours will be permitted to elapse for the removal from the city of 3. The secessionists were quite willing to leave | women and children, the sick and wounded, and

this election to go by default, as they knew that | aged, &c , which period having expired I shall proeven a unanimously emancipation Legislature of the city every necessary means will be taken to

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant. E. V. Sumner, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

Commanding Right Grand Division.

On arrival on the opposite side of the river, General Patrick was conveyed to the guard house by the military, where he was detained until the reply emancipation policy, is therefore, to take sides was ready. In the meantime, his communication was conveyed to General Longstreet, whose troops are encamped a short distance outside of the city. As the demand was made upon the civil authorities, the Mayor sent an answer which was evidently written at the dictation of General Longstreet, the effect that the complaints enumerated should be remedied as far as firing on our pickets and furnish-ing supplies and material to the rebel army was encerned; also that the rebels would dispute the occupying of the city by the government forces.

The giving of any more time, as requested, is now ander consideration. Permission has been given Bangers before us. - A Washington Cor- the citizens to run one train from the city, but only for the conveying of women and children. The news to-day received from Stonewall Jackson shows that he had rented a house in Winchester for

his family. His troops are in front of the city with a regiment of cavalry at Martinsburg. Some skirmishing with the rebels occurred along our route towards Fredericksburg. Our batteries command the latter place. The recent heavy rains have swollen the streams, in those regions, and have

rendered the roads almost impassable. The expedition sent from Yorktown to Gloucestor Court House has returned. No rebel forces were discovered.

New Orleans.-By the steamer Potomac, from New Orleans, we have news from General Butler's department to the 8th instant. A correspondent of the Delta gives an account of a fight, which took place on the 3d instant, between some of our gunboats and the rebel gunboats and batsolution of the matter will be the reference of the whole subject to the reconsideration of Congress. Should the popular branch of that body recede from the matter will be the reference of under Gen. Weitzell's command are at Tigerville, within a few hours' march of the enemy, who have teries on the Bayou Teche. A portion of the forces lately appeared on the Bayou Teche, where they placed obstructions in the river and destroyed the recede from the position it took on the confisca-tion act, the President would doubtless obey its bridge across the Bayou Bouf. A characteristic order has been issued by Gen. Butler, accepting cently expressed. At any rate it is quite certain and confirming an order issued by Gen. Lovell provides that all process of law for the ejection of families of soldiers now in the service of the government, for rent past due, shall be disce Gen Butler has issued another order, ordering that all establishments where spirituous or intoxicating liquors are manufactured, be closed on the 8th inst.

the President. Let the friends of freedom heed the warning, however, and pour in their abolition petitions. Congress and the President will need the influence of them.

\*\*Anti-Slavery\*\* Slave Traffic!—The St. Louis Republican, having "consoled itself with the belief that the Constitution of Missouri has a fastened slavery upon the body politic, that the property of the federal stamped of all that could make it convenient to leave. Men, women, and children were crowding the ears, the property of the federal stamped of all that could make it convenient to leave. Men, women, and children were crowding the ears, the property of the federal stamped of all that could make it convenient to leave.

steamboats, and all sorts of private conveyances in order to get out of danger. The impression was that Mobile would fall an easy prey to the federal

The whole of West Tennessee is now under the oc cupation of federal troops. Military necessities have forced the rebel General Pemberton to call in the guerrillas, who have been a source of so much annoyance, and the work of pacification among the inhabitants is going on rapidly and well. Cotton is coming forward in large quantities, and everything indicates that a conviction has settled in the midst of the people that the rebels will not regain possession of that section.

Passengers from La Grange report that the main

body of our army is still there; only the cavalry have yet been to Holly Springs. The railroad bridge three miles south of La Grange is being rapidly rebuilt. The Memphis Bulletin of the 18th says that Bragg had arrived at Holly Springs with 15,000 troops, and that Pemberton and Price were about

o give Grant battle. Advices were received at St. Louis yesterday that the enemy had advanced, 15,000 strong, from Boston Mountains to Cave Hill, apparently with a view of giving battle to our troops. Gen. Grant's army made preparations to march upon them, but they withdrew to the mountains. General Schofield

sickness, and is on his way to St. Louis. Eastern Kentucky has been cleared of armed rebels. Colonel J. Dils, Jr., has driven cut the rebel horde, capturing eighty prisoners and a large lot of tents, guns, wagons, horses, and mules, near Piketon. The rebels escaped through Pound Gap. -World.

Georgia .- CAIRO, Nov. 20. - The Savannah Republican, of the 13th, says that on Sunday last the federals attempted to land at St. Marys, Ga., but were repulsed. The gunboats then shelled, and completely de-

Gen. Milroy's Command.-An officer of Gen. Milroy's command, who reached Wheeling, Va., on Wednesday, states that on Nov. 11, Gen. Milroy and Col. Latham attacked and surprised a camp of rebels at Crab Bottom, in Highland County, far from Monterey, capturing about three hundred fine cattle, about one hundred horses and taking over a hundred prisoners. The rebels, (about a hundred in number,) were guarding the stock in the Bottom, and were completely surrounded before they were aware of it. The expedition returned to Beverly on Saturday last. It was thought to have been Milroy's design to move on toward Staunton, but for some reason he concluded to return. The prisoners taken report that the small pox is raging at Staunton and that the inhabitants are dying at the rate of sixty per day. Among the prisoners captured by Gen. Milroy, was the fa-mous Col. Harnass, who, with about fifty of his followers, arrived at Wheeling, on Wednesday evening, and were confined in the Athenæum.—Times.

MONDAY, NOV. 24.

Burnside's Army is still at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg. The rebels refused to surrender, and requested more time to remove their wounded, and the women and children An extension of the time for eleven hours was accordingly granted. Latest accounts state that the citizens were rapidly leaving, that the rebel soldiers were making the most of their time erecting earthworks to the right and rear of the town, and that our forces were actively at work placing cannon in position, and removing such encampments as fell within range of the enemy's guns. The bombardment had not yet commenc ed, but there is every indication that a battle will soon take place.

From the South West contradictory re ports daily reach us, regarding the movements of Generals and bodies of troops, so that it is almost impossible to obtain an accurate idea of the situation. The story that Gen. Bragg had arrived at Holly Springs, with 13,000 men, is now contradicted. That General is reported as being in several different places, at the same time, inter quarters at Abbeyville, 19 miles b ow Holly Springs, and that they are in a very destitute condition. Breckenridge's division is aid to have occupied Shelbyville.

On Saturday, Gen. Davis captured 43 rebels, ear Nashville Ripley, Miss., is occupied by Gen. Grant's

Daniel and James Baker, two formidable guer rillas and bridge-burners in Missouri, are cap-

tured, and now in confinement.

Attack on Pickets, at Bull Run Bridge.- A dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated Fairfax Court-house, Nov. 21, says: Just before daybreak vesterday mori ng, the rebel cavalry made a sudden dash upo our pickets stationed at Bull Run Bridge and captured three of their number. The remaining pickets retreated to Centreville, and gave the info mation. The Seventeenth Connecticut Regiment was doing picket duty at the time. Both Warrenton and Leesburg are occupied by rebel cav-

Rebel Salt Works Destroyed, -Several rebel salt works in Florida, have recently been lestroyed by our forces.

Opening the Mississippi.-The grand xpedition to open the Mississippi, under Gen. IcClernard, will consist entirely of Western and North-Western regiments. It will embrace ter regiments from Indiana, twelve from Illinois, our from Iowa, four from Wisconsin, two from Minnesota, and 10,000 troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery, from the army now in Kentucky The cavalry and artillery force will be ample for any emergency. In addition to this force, the gunboat fleet under Com. Porter, will co-operate with the expedition. The fleet consists of the ollowing vessels: Benton (flagship), 16 guns Castport, 13 guns; Carondelet, 13 guns; Cincin nati, 13 guns; Cairo, 13 guns; Mound City, 1 guns; Louisville, 13 guns; Baron De Kald, merly St. Louis), 13 guns; Essex, 7 guns; Lexington, 7 guns—making a total of 10 gunboats, and 121 guns .- Tribune

### TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

Burnside's forces had not attacked Free cricksburg, up to Sunday night. Preparations for action were steadily going forward. The rebels have burned \$100,000 worth of tobacco. The Post states that the rebel force at Fredericksburg is 20,000. Stiring news is daily expected.

Important order of the President, Enforcement of the Confiscation Act. - WASHING-TON, Monday, Nov. 24, 1862 - The President has

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 13, 1862. Ordered, by the President of the United States, that the Attorney-General be charged with the superintendence and direction of all proceedings to be had under the net of Congress of 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, serze and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," in so far as may concern the seizure, prosecution, and condemnation of the estate, property, and effects of rebels and traitors, as mentioned and provided for in the fifth, sixth, and seventh sections of the said act of Congress.

And the Attorney-General is authorized and required to give to the Attorneys and Marshals of the United States such instructions and directions as he may find needful and touching all such seizures, prosecutions, and condemnations; and, moreover, to authorize all such Attorneys and Marshals, whenever there may be reasonable ground to fear any forcible resistance to the act in their discharge of their respective duties in this behalf, to call upon any military officer in command of the forces of the United States to give them such aid, protection, and support as may be necessary to enable them safely and efficiently to discharge their respective duties; and all such commanding officers are required promptly to obey such call and to render the essary service, as far as may be in their power, consistently with their other duties.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President.

EDWARD BATES, Attorney General. The Mississippi.—Information has been re ceived from the Lower Mississippi that the rebels are busily at work fortifying Port Hudson, about a hundred and fifty miles above New Orleans. The a hundred and fifty miles above New Orleans. The same engineer who designed the works at Vicksburgh, has completed the fortifications at Port Hudsen, and ten or twelve guns are already in position. Between this port and Vicksburgh an important rebel task is now being carried on steamers being run on Red River, bringing down immense supplies of cattle from Texas, and large

derstands the position on the South West to be as

Gen. Grant is with the centre, between La Grange and the Cold water; Gen. U. S. Hamilton, near Holly Springs; Gen. Sherman at Davis Bridge, southeast of Memphis. Gen. Hurlbert is at Memsoutheast of Memphis. Gen. Huribert is at Memphis, in temporary command of the post. The encmy has been concentrating a very considerable
force at Jackson, Miss., under Pemberton. Our
army has been and is being strengthened, to what
extent and by whom it is hardly proper to state.
The Journal does not anticipate a battle north of
Jackson, Miss., although the rebels may make a
stand at Tallahatchie Bridge, 17 miles south of
Holly Springs. Holly Springs.

follows:

Many conjectures as to what is "about to" be done, or where Generals or forces are "supposed" to be, we pass as unworthy notice.

Naval.—Another British blockade-running speculation has failed. Nassau papers announce the sinking of the steamer Kelsie from a collision, when 50 miles from the coast. The Kelsie was one of the steamers built expressly on the River Clyde received temporary leave of absence, on account of to run the blockade .- Trib

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Draft in Connecticut is indefinitely

ostponed. No more Idlers.-Stringent measures are be pursued in future, regarding the movements of Army and Navy officers. Those loungng about Northern cities, away from their posts, nust show sufficient reason for being absent, or they are subject to severe punishment.

Madame Geffrard, wife of the President f the republic of Hayti, who is now in Paris, as presented the Society of the Prince Imperial (a charitable association), with a donation of 1, 000 francs .- Herald.

Border State men do not share the tende licitude of Northern Seymour Democrats about confiscating the property of notorious Rebels The Union men of Kentucky are greatly dissatis fied because the Government does not authorize a contribution to be levied upon wealthy Secesjouists to prevent the starvation of the love people of the mountains and border counties who have been stripped of everything, by the e mountains and border counties. aids of Morgan, Bragg, Smith & Co .- Trib.

Parson Brownlow, and Mr. Maynard ddressed a large crowd assembled at the St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Thursday night, to wel ome a party of returned Tennesseeans. The atter declared the people would stand by the government, and that the rebels must submit

Change in the Rebel Cabinet.-James A. Deddon, of Va., has been appointed Secretary of War, in place of Gen. Randolph.

Fatal Railroad Accident.-A passen ger train from Malden for Boston, on Friday last, ran into the open draw of Charlestown bridge. Four persons were killed, and many more seriusly injured.

Released .- Lieut .- Col. Colburn and Capt Duane, of Gen. McClellan's staff, who were ardered to duty.

T. W. Higginson, the popular lecturer, and contributor to the Atlantic Monthly, has been of Spanish, English, Mexican and Hanoverian vessels, fered the Colonelcy of the 1st South Carolina Vol-

M. Augustus Cochin's work on the Results of Emancipation," which was published a France about a year ago, has been translated Miss Mary L. Booth, who first introduced De Gasparin's books to our reading public. The American edition is in the press of Walker, Wise at Falmouth, on the Rappahannock, opposite Fred- which, according to the fixed and unchangeable & Co., of Boston, and will be issued in a day or had peculiar advantages for research, both among He has recently received the order of knighthood from the Pope, while the French Academy gave him a prize of three thousand francs. The ook was written at the suggestion of Count de Montalembert .- Post.

Another of Theodore Winthrop's works has recently been published by Ticknor and Fields, entitled " The Canoe and the Saddle."

Release of Prisoners. Order of Sec. danton .- WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, NOV. 22 .-- Ordered first, that all persons now in miliary custody, who have been arested for discouriging volunteer enlistments, opposing the draft or for otherwise giving aid and comfort to the nemy, in States where the draft has been made or the conota of volunteers and militia has been furnished, shall be discharged from further military restraint.

Second, that persons who, by authority of the military commander or governors in rebel States, have been arrested, and sent from such State for disloyalty or hostility to the government of the nited States, and are now in military custody ay also be discharged upon giving their parole do no act of hostility against the government of the United States, nor render aid to its enemies; but such persons shall remain subject to military surveillance, and liable to arrest on breach of their parole; and if any such persons shall prefer to leave the loval States on condition of their not returning again during the war, or until special leave for that purpose be obtained from the President, then such person shall, at his option, be released, and depart from the United States, or be conveyed beyond the military lines of the United States forces.

This order shall not operate to discharge any person who has been in arms against the government, or by force and arms has resisted or attempted to resist the draft, nor relieve any per son from liability to trial and punishment by civil tribunals, or by court-martials, or military commission, who may be amenable to such tribu nals for offences committed. by order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townsend, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Maj. Gen. Wool is to be retained in com-Paper.-Strong brown paper is now manu-

factured at the Salisbury Paper Mills, in Grange Country, from "cat tails," the product of the wild flag growing in low grounds all over the North. The proprietor, Mr. Oakley, is experi-menting, with a view of making white paper, ilso, from the same material .- Times.

Brig. Gen. Patterson, son of Maj. Gen Patterson, died at Fairfax Court House, on Saturday morning, the 22nd.

How the Rebels obtain News .- There has been a good deal of curiosity here, to know how the rebels learned so quickly what Burnside's plans were, even before the movement began. On Friday morning, General Lee telegraphed to a rebel Colonel commanding at Fredericksburgs that Burnside would be in that town Sunday noon. He did not get there quite so soon. But for three days after this dispatch was sent, he government here would not permit a word to go over the wires respecting General Burnside's operations, lest the enemy should hear of them through our newspapers! Upon examination, it s easy to see how Lee got his information. The plan of moving upon Fredericksburg, was well anderstood among the officers of the army at Warrenton on Thursday night, and Warrenton was then full of rebels, and sick rebel soldiers roamed about the town freely. They, of course, gathered the news and sent it off quietly to Lee. Poubtless it was impossible to make such a movement and conceal it long from the vigilant foe, but it is surprising that any intelligent person should suppose that the rebels would get their first knowledge of such a movement from a New York newspaper. The rebels get their news of our army movements from their own enterprising scouts and spies, and very rarely from loyal newspapers.— Washington

Seymour's majority for Governor of New York, proves to be just 10,571. The average Democratic majority in this State is 10,045.

Stonewall Jackson's Father-in-law, (the Rev. Geo. Junkin), preached in New York city last Sabbath. He did not touch upon nation-

The Rebels fortifying Richmond. Henry Lewey, a paroled prisoner, of the Eighth U. S. Infantry, arrived in Gen. Sigel's lines to-day, just from Richmond, via Culpepper and Warrenton. He states that the rebels are at work on fortifications in the front and rear of the rebel capital, and that the people are confident of being able to hold the city. He saw some 15,000 rebels between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock, but none this side of Warrenton.—World Cor.

quantities of salt from new salt works on the Red River, about fifty miles above its mouth, which are said to produce ten thousand bushels of sait daily?

— Times.

The South West.—The Chicago Journal unsults of the medium of

General Anderson.—General Robert Anderson has been ordered to command the cities of Covington and Newport, and is expected to arrive

## FOREIGN.

Europe.-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon and

Persia. Rumors of foreign intervention are still rife, but are little credited. The London Times has a correspondent in Richmond, Va. Lord YEARS AT THE HEAD OF A LARGE LITERARY INSTI-Brougham hopes that the Federal Government will abstain from exciting a servile insurrection. At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce a resolution was adopted calling Earl Russell's attention to the destruction of English property by the Alabama, and asking the opinion of the British Government, as to the position of the owners of neutral property. Spain was quite exercised regarding the alleged violation of the METTE HAVE CHARGE OF THE FRENCH DEPART. RINGWOOD GLOVES, Spanish flag on the coast of Cuba, by an American; our Minister, however, disavowed the conduct of the captain of the Montgomery. The Atlantic Cable prospects are brightening. The MEN AT THE SAME HOUSE WITH MR. WRIGHT marriage of the Prince of Wales to the Princess (NEAR THE SEMINARY PARK) AND UNDER HIS Alexandra, of Denmark, seems to be decided ESPECIAL CARE. FOR PARTICULARS OR A CATALOGUE upon. The French Cabinet are agitated with the APPLY TO Roman question. The Italian government has addressed a remonstrance to the Prussian envoy, concerning the recent encounter between Austrian and Prussian soldiers on the Po. In Naples volunteers are enlisting for the Greek Army. Gar- \$100 BOUNTY, PAY & PRIZE MONEY abaldi has been removed to Pisa, by the advice of his physicians. His wound proves a serious one, but, it is hoped, not fatal. Some reports state that

Mexico.—We receive by way of Havana, advices from the City of Mexico to the 28th ultimo, from Orizba to the 29th, and from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. The news is of considerable importance. No ergagement has yet taken place between the French and Mexican troops, but appearances indicated that a collision could not be much longer delayed. Gen. Ferry had arrived at Orizba, and a large number of the French expeditionary corps—upwards of 13,000—had been landed at Vera Cruz. The Mexicans were busily occupied in strengthening the defences of Puesia and the Capital, and the road between the two cities, which was to be disputed inch by inch. There was more unity and enthusiasm displayed by the Mexicans than ever before. Several of the principal reactionary chiefe had given in their those who have claims on the government for soladhesion to Juarez, and the determination appeared to be general to give the French as much

he will visit England and America, when suffic-

iently recovered.

trouble as possible.

Military rule has been declared in the States of Puebia, Haxeala and Vera Cruz. Sickness continued to exist in the French fleet to a fearful extent. Several deaths had occurred on board the iron-clad frigate Normandie from yellow fever, and among them were three officers. Northerly winds, however, had set in, and a decrease in the umber of deaths was expected. A furious gale had caused great damage to the shipping at Vera Cruz and Sacrificios. A French man-of-war (the Chaptal) was driven ashore, and will undoubtedly rested, a short time since, are released, and or- be lost. A large number of vessels had been lost, including the American bark Sheridan, the American bark Justice S. Long, and the American schooner Mary Emma. Also, several French, Chicago for the express purpose of making these Spanish, English, Mexican and Hanoverian vessels, collections for the lowest possible compensation. I'wo French transports were wrecked, and another was saved at the expense of her masts. lives were lost. All on board an English brig had perished, and of twelve persons on board the

Arabia. The Intervention Question .- The Arathe 16th, brings one week's later news from Europe. The rumors of mediation have assumed a needed only presentation. So glaring had these impublic and private documents, and has devoted his life to the subject he treats of, in this work. Foreign Affairs, Drouyn de L'Huys, has made a been formed in Chicago for the express purpose of Gulf formal proposition of mediation to England. Earl tentions" of the Emperor, remarks that Russia is CAMP not yet prepared to co-operate with them in such an undertaking, doubts whether "the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggestuture events, before deciding to offer their are entitled to unlimited confidence in their busifriendly counsel."

> or the week ending Nov. 15, reached 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. In China, a battle had occurred near Rungpoo Broadway, New York, a law nrm worthy of entire between the rebels and the American Generals. Gen. Ward was killed. The rebels were ad-

vancing in full force, and determined to take lungpoo. South America. Arrival of the Ariet .-

By the arrival of the steamship Ariel at this port resterday, we have some later news from Central and South America. We learn that Gen. Mosquero, President of the United States of Columbia, has complete possession of the State of Antioquia, the last stronghold of the Conserva-tives. The remainder of the Conservative forces, under Arboleda, is said to be in no condi-tion to meet the army of Mosquera. In Bolivia, he State which, next to Mexico, has suffered nost among the Republics of Spanish America from civil war, the President, Acha, has captured the City of La Pas. The United States Manister, diers, sailors and their heirs. Those who desire to the Hon, Mr. Carter, distinguished himself on this occasion by ministering to the dying and wounded. In Peru, the new Administration was installed on October 24. It was expected that the Peruvian loan recently effected in England, would ause some uneasiness, the President wanting the money, and the Congress refusing to touch it .-

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CHARDES NETTLETON, CEDWARD GILBERT Notary and Commissioner for all the States. [HENRY CAMP. From the New-York Tribune of Sept. 17th. To Soldiers and their heirs.—The advertisement Messrs. NEITLETON, GILBERT & CAMP in to-day's diers' bounty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen propose to prosecute and collect such claims are certainly moderate—remarkably so —while their integrity and responsibility is vouched for by our Mayor and several of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers. Believing them to be upright and capable, we commend them to public

Soundence and patronage.

From the New York Daily Times of Sept. 17. PAY OF SOLDIERS' ARREADS. - Very many thousand f our soldiers and their families will be interested in the notice published in another column of Messes. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, a respectable law firm of this city, who offer to make collections of pay, bounties, pensions, &c., due to soldiers, at greatly reduced rates. Soldiers are very frequently subjected to the most outrageous impositions in this matter, which is deemed to be one of such general interest The rates they have established are precisely those From the Irish American of Oct. 4th.

Messis. Neitleton, Gilbert & Camp, 111 Broadrench bark Nautil, only one was saved.—Times.

Later from Europe. Arrival of the pay and pensions of soldiers and sailors, or their relatives who may have such claims against the government. The low rate of fees which they charge in Arabia. The Intervention Question.—The Arabia, from Liverpool, Nov. 15, via Queeentown, having valid demands on the government have too frequently been mulct of the greater part of the promaking these collections for the lowest possible com-pensation. The rates they have established are pre-Russell, in reply, recognizes the "benevolent incisely those fixed by Messrs. NETLETON, GILBERT &

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS, both bounty and pensions, as become so extensive and even complicated, that it is a welcome agency which secures it for these dovernment would accept the proposal suggest-men promptly, and discharges the duty faithfully, ed," and concludes that it would be well to await

Messrs. Nettler.N. Gilbert & Camp. of New York, From the Independent of Thursday, Sept. 18th, 1862. Thousands of our soldiers and their families in ev-The sales of cotton at the Liverpool tgarket, ry part of the country are now seeking a reliable channel through which they can collect bounties, pensions, etc., from the government. All such as

ferred to Messrs Nettleton, Gilbert, & Camp, 111 To Soldiers and their Heirs.—The advertisement of Messis. Neitleton, Gilbeat & Camp will necessarily attract the attention of all those who have claims on the government for soldiers haunty, pay or pensions. The terms on which these gentlemen propose to prosecute and collect such claims, are certainly moderate, the same as those of the Chicago Benevolent Society, while their integrity and re-sponsibility are vouched for by our Mayor and sev-eral of our leading brokers, merchants and lawyers, Believing them to be upright and capable, we con mend them to public confidence and patronage.

From the New Yorker Democrat, [German Paper.] Sept. 25th, 1862. One of the first and best law firms, Messrs. Ner TLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, recommended by the most espectable business men of this city, make it their business to collect pensions, bounty and pay for solemploy these gentlemen, may rest assured that they will be treated well and punctually, and at a small expense. We recommend these gentlemen with full confidence, and wish that many of our countrymen would engage their services. As soon as their claim are collected, they will be paid without delay.

From the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, [German pa per.] of September 23d, 1862, BACK PAY OF DISCHARGED OR KILLED SOLDIERS. Messrs. NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, who have an office in this city, offer their services for the collection of back pay, bounty, pensions, &c. their relatives are too often overcharged, so that it is well to know that acknowledged reliable men of business take charge of such matters at a small ex-

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New York November 21, 1862. 135 West 12th street. Dr. Page, Dear Sir twelve years ago my feet were Dr. Page, Dear Sir twente formation were taken off frozen so bad that when my stockings were taken off the office. portions of the flesh came with them, since that time they have been tender and painful and unable to wear a tight shoe or boot. I have made a few appli-

cations of your "Balm for the afflicted" which has relieved me of the tenderness and pain, and I now relieved me of the tenderness and pain, and the can wear my usual size aloo or boot. I would not take twenty-five deliars for the bottle of medicine.

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From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862. J. T. LLOYD-Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for that squadron.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

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Family Miscellany.

O is it not a sober, tender joy, When paths are crispy and the air is chill With the first thought or something that must come, To watch the Summer dying in the arms Of her more vigorous offspring? How her eyes Glow with the kindling rapture of disease. While hectic flushes tinge the maple cheeks With that sad loneliness which ever bodes Approaching dissolution!

Soon the form That lately led us through her flowery meads With languid inspiration, will be cold, And the death rattle of these rustling leaves In all her throated valleys sound no more: Then, from the rugged North shall polar dames Wail their wild anguish o'er her, and dispose The setting snow shroud 'till it leaves defined The sharp, sad outlines of departed joy. There, Lazarus-like, shall gentle summer lie Mourned by the busy Marthas of the world, And deeper-loving Marys, until He, The Lord of all the seasons, passeth by, To weep soft April tears upon the tomb. Like breaking up of waters. Then shall rise, In the still grace of the awakened spring, Renewing nature, and the death damps yield Unto the verdure of the rounded year, And unloosed Summer walk the world again!

O my sad country !-- o'er whose summer paths, Flowing so late with peace, the autumn winds Shrill with discordant wailings, keenly blow; Whose trees of promise redden with the blood Of the avenging war-foot, and whose vales Bustle with dying moanings—O fair land! Threatened with dissolution and the snowy blank Of worse than buried greatness: Shall it be That to thy fall no promise beams beyond Pregnant with restoration? Answer Thou, Immortal nature, whose divine decrees Fashion and fill with change revolving years And with the semblance of recurring death Revive, restore, redeem and glorify

HOUSEHOLD BABY. BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

What a joy to human eyes, When it laughs, or when it cries; What a treasure, what a prize, is the household baby!

Be its temper rising, falling. Be it cooing, crowing, squalling, Tis the same dear precious darling-Is the household baby If the scene without be dreary.

If the heart within grow weary, Baby wakes, and all is cheery-What a rush for baby! Mamma's eyes grow bright with joy-Grandpa laughs, and "grandpa's boy" Gladly leaves his last new toy

To play bo-peep with baby Sisters from their music run, Maud has caught the "swestest one,

Grace bends down in girlish fun,

To make a horse for baby Up to every thing we know, funds and feet "upon the go," What a funny creature, though Is the household baby

Pass and pup were made for that Made to please the baby! Bring that china vase, manima, Get "the mirror and the hammer.

Bring the puppy and the cat,

Any thing to make a clamor And delight the baby! Let it clang and crash away,

And be happy while it may Dear, mischievous baby! What a joy to human eyes, What an angel in disguise,

What a treasure, what a prize, Is the household baby!

HEAVEN. Beyond death's cloudy portal. There is a land where beauty never dies,

A land whose light is never dimmed by shade. Whose fields are ever vernal; Where nothing beautiful can ever fade, But blooms for ave eternal.

Where love becomes immortal

We may not know how sweet its baliny air. How bright and fair its flowers; We may not hear the songs that echo there. Through those enchanted howers

The city's shining towers we may not see With our dim earthly vision, For death, the silent warder, keeps the key That opes the gate clysian.

But sometimes when adown the western sky A fiery sunset lingers. Unlocked by unseen fingers.

And while they stand a moment half ajar, Gleams from the inner glory, Stream brightly through the azure vault afar, And half reveal the story.

O, land unknown! O, land of love divine! Father, all-wise, eternal, Oh, guide these wandering way-worn feet of

Into these pastures vernal.

SONGS IN THE NIGHT. When courting slumber.

The hours I number. And sad cares cumber My wearied mind. This thought shall cheer me Whose ear to hear me

My soul thou keepest, Mid gloom the deepest There's light above. Thine arms enfold me. That God is love.

la still inclined.

ROMANCE OF THE CITY.

omance and beauty, and whatever serves for when "the time of the singing-birds," and the tender grass, and the blue-violets and rose-buds

The elegance of her dress, and the dress, and the steves with coral and shens, and the blue-violets and rose-buds

feet also-if we can afford to let them keep an effect upon Anningait that he could no pace with the heart, which it is sometimes love. He therefore composed a poem in her In June days, the city is close and dusty, we tender sentiments, he protested that 'She vire of the din and strife and confusion of was beautiful as the vernal willow, and retreats which Mother Nature has provided for morse, and her smile grateful as the dissolution us. But when the flowers have gone, the leaves have fallen, and Jack Frost has recomenced his nocturnal visits, we turn to our be. oved metropolis, and presto! what a change! How beautiful the city looks, as we greet her, her from the paws of Amaroc, and rescue the clear, cool, sun-light of an autumn

noruing. There she stands-her steeples welllefined against the blue sky, the curling smoke of her basy chimneys tinged with sunshine, her land of souls his skull might serve for no orests of shipping, with the flags of distant other use than to catch the droppings of the nations streaming from their mast-heads, doing her homage. Yonder smiles Governor's Island. thither, the bustling, energetic ferry-boats ply all the forms of courtship; and before she riskly back and forth, and the restless, and coquet with the morning breeze. Was

ear in mellowed cadence, and, like music, wooes

shop windows look their prettiest for us, and we pause to admire, and begin to feel symptoms of an awakening interest in "winter fashions" and " new styles." The country has laid aside her gay colors, but the city is in full blossom. And why should not Art step in, when Nature has stepped out? So we peep in at the milliner's windows, and look at the flowers, and laces, and velvets, and wonder whose fingers formed the fabrics before us, and what thoughts and images may have mingled with the shades, as they were blended by the unknown hands behind the scenes.

We are glad to find ourselves in a crowd again. We feel an interest in the beings we meet and pass so constantly. Who are they? Where do they live? Where are they going? Of what are they thinking? What are their plans of life? Are they happy ?- So many And bid the dead "come forth"-with a loud voice, questions crowd upon us, which must remain forever unanswered! Yet the plans, the in. tame animals grazing in the fields about them; about to fly into the hills, without knowing who has just passed; of yonder rag-picker, and of the aristocratic merchant behind him, are of much hidden romance is there, on Broadway, Consider, Ajut; a few summer days and a few The fate of these lovers gave occasion to between Tenth St. and the City Hall, at a winter-nights and the life of man is at an end. various fictions and conjectures. Some are of distractions also exercise an influence over the will be all the better. given hour of the day? If the life history of Night is the time of ease and festivity, of revels opinion that they were changed into stars; body which prevents the nerves and mu-cles a development should we have! And here the delicious seal, or the soft oil, without the passage by the genius of the rocks, and that quiescence of all its members necessary to they meet and pass in utter ignorance of each other! They gaze upon the same scenes, but maid continued inexorable, and they parted through what variously colored lenses! And with ardent promises to meet again before the dreaming over all this, we hasten on, to greet | night of winter. our own sunny circle of home and friends, and subsist for the winter on city romance.

> LIFE AND LOVE IN GREENLAND. Tale of Anningait and Aint.

BY DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON. state, part arises from our sensations, and part from our opinions; part is distributed by nature, and part is in a great measure apportioned by ourselves. Positive pleasure we munificence, that she followed him to the wan :" cannot always obtain, and positive pain we often cannot remove. No man can give to his own plantations the fragrance of the Indian groves; nor will any precepts of philosophy enable him to withdraw his attention from wounds or diseases. But the negative infelicity which proceeds, not from the pressure of

always yield to the remedies of reason. One of the great arts of escaping superfluous uneasiness, is to free our minds from the habit of comparing our condition with that of others on whom the blessings of life are more bountifully bestowed, or with imaginary states of delight and security, perhaps unattainable by mortals. Few are placed in a situation so gloomy and distressful as not to see, every day, coat, a small boat, and tent, all of exquisite

sufferings, but the absence of enjoyments, will

No inconvenience is less superable by art or diligence than the inclemency of climates, and therefore none affords more proper exercise for this philosophical abstraction. A native country by suffering his imagination to wander dash the waves, in vain.' in the vales of Asia, and sport among woods The large boats in which the Greenlanders always murmur; but if he turns his thoughts women; for a man will not debase himself by towards the polar regions, and considers the work which requires neither skill nor courage. nations to whom a great portion of the year Anningait was therefore exposed, by idleness, is darkness, and who are condemned to pass to the ravages of passion He went thrice to he will soon recover his tranquility; and while into the water and swim back to his mistress: is not placed in Greenland or Siberia.

such as might be expected to confine the mind wholly to the contemplation of necessity and distress, so that the care of escaping death sorrows, and his fears. 'O life,' says he, 'frail from cold and hunger should leave no room for those passions which, in lands of plenty, influence conduct, or diversify character; the summer should be spent only in providing for the winter, and the winter is longing for the summer.

Yet learned curiosity is known to have found its way into those abodes of poverty and gloom: Lapland and Iceland have their historians, their critics, and their poets; and of light, and then vanishes forever? What, Love, that extends his dominion wherever love, art thou, but a whirlpool, which we humanity can be found, perhaps exerts the approach without knowledge of our danger, same power in the Greenlander's hut, as in the palaces of eastern monarchs.

In one of the large caves to which the families of Greenland retire together, to pass | while I had yet not called her to the banquet, who came from different parts of the country, were so much distinguished for their beauty, that they were called, by the rest of the inhabitants, Anningait and Ajut, from a supposed resemblance to their ancestors of the same names, who had been transformed of old into the sun and moon.

Anningait, for some time, heard the praises of Ajut with little emotion, but at last, by frequent interviews, became sensible of her charms, and first made a discovery of his affection by inviting her with her parents to a feast, where he placed before Ajut the tail of a whale. Ajut seemed not much delighted by this gallantry; yet, however, from that time, was observed rarely to appear but in The country does not entirely monopolize a vest made of the skin of a white deer: she used frequently to renew the black dye upon her hands and forehead, to adorn her sleeves with coral and shells, and to braid

The elegance of her dress, and the judias come, our hearts turn nature-ward, and our cious disposition of her ornaments, had such fishery, suspended the miseries of absence longer be restained from a declaration of his praise, in which, among other heroic and fragrant as thyme upon the mountains; that of the ice; that he would pursue her, though she should pass the snows of the midland cliffs, or seek shelter in the caves of the eastern cannibals; that he would tear her from the embraces of the genius of the rocks, snatch her from the ravine of Hafgufa.' He concluded with a wish, that, 'whoever shall attempt to hinder his union with Aiut, might be buried without his bow, and that in the

starry lamps.' This ode being universally applauded, it was expected that Ajut would soon yield to and there Brooklyn Heights lifts.her queenly such fervour and accomplishments; but Ajut, head. The white sails glance hither and with the natural haughtiness of beauty, expected would confess herself conquered, the sun re-turned, the ice broke, and the season of labour called all to their employments.

and discord of the city streets comes to our was caught. Anningait, in the sight of his mistress, lost no opportunity of signalizing his conrage; he attacked the sea-horses on the ice; pursued the seals into the water; and leaped But we draw nearer: we have landed. The upon the back of the whale while he was yet houts of enterprising hackmen, and wide-awake struggling with the remains of life. Nor was ewsboys fully arouses us to a realization of the his diligence less to accumulate all that could

short months ago, we shook disdainfully from skins to adorn his bride; he feasted her with confidence; but finding his suit still unsuccess- and was snug in the kennel, before Toby well | truth speaking, Christian time, coming, which

country whither he was now summoned by necessity. Ajut thought him not yet entitled in a cave, upon such berries as she could gather, the reward of his assiduities.

'O virgin, beautiful as the sun shining on the then must the night be passed without my dwell together from year to year, with flocks of | Ajut, distracted at this intelligence, smile of Ajat!'

The eloquence of Anningait was vain; the

Anningait, however, discomposed by the dilatory coyness of Ajut, was yet resolved to The virgins sometimes throw a thimble and a rest. Artificial remedies, such as drugs, genomit no tokens of amorous respect; and there-needle into the bay from which the hapless fore presented her, at his departure, with the maid departed; and when a Greenlander skins of seven white fawns, of five swans, and would praise any couple for virtuous affection, eleven seals, with three marble lamps, ten he declares that they love like Anningait and vessels of seal oil, and a large kettle of brass, Ajut. which he had purchased from a ship, at the Of the happiness and misery of our present price of half a whale and two horns of seaunicorns

Ajut was so much affected by the fondness of her lover, or so much overpowered by his following of the late Dr. Murray, alias "Kirsea-side; and when she saw him enter the Dr. Murray pursued his collegiate course

She stood a while, to gaze upon the departing boots of Anningait. Of the skins which he quill pen, with a very broad nib. had bestowed upon her, she made a fishingbeings yet more forlorn and miserable, from manufacture; and while she was thus busied, elegantly written piece for the ordeal. The whom they may learn to rejoice in their own solaced her labours with a song, in which she prayed that her lover might have hands over the first sentence, and with a benignant stronger than the paws of the bear, and feet swifter than the reindeer: that his dart might never err, and that his boat might never leak: that he might never stumble on the ice, nor of England, pinched with the frosts of Decem- faint in the water; that the seal might rush ber, may lessen his affection for his own on his harpoon, and the wounded whale might and so, sir."

transport their families are always rowed by weeks and months amidst mountains of snow, the stern of the boat with an intent to leap he stirs his fire, or throws his cloak about him, but recollecting the misery which they must reflect how much he owes to providence, that he endure in the winter, without oil for the lamp, or skins for the bed, he resolved to employ the emotions as he could, and expressed in wild nearly equalled all that remained of the carenumbers and uncouth images his hopes, his fully prepared manuscript. ocean? It towers on high, it sparkles from afar, while the storms drive and the waters when he had anything to say, to say it, in a beat it, the sun melts it above, and the rocks simple, direct and intelligible manner. shatter it below. What art thou, deceitful pleasure! but a sudden blaze streaming from the north, which plays a moment on the eye, mocks the traveller with the hopes Murray." drawn on by imperceptible degrees, till we have lost all power of resistance and escape? Traits and Characteristics," thus glorifies or drawer; and they will keep without corrup-Till I fixed my eyes on the graces of Ajut, one : Ajut, did I gaze upon thy graces? Why, my fair, did I call thee to the banquet?

whale illuminate thy dwelling.'

Ajut, in the meantime, notwithstanding her looked out for his revenge next time. One dead to-morrow." To-morrow came, and old neglected dress, happened, as she was drying evening it had been blowing hard all day, and Hannah could not rest. She went to see the mother had died in childbirth, and his father, the most expert fisher of Greenland, had perished by too close pursuit of the whale. His d gnity was equalled by his riches; he have a dirty night." The pig was slipping that the decks for the ship lay before I went to Jefferson the man had gone of the same dirty night. The pig was slipping before I went to Jefferson the man had gone of the same distribution of the same dirty night. The pig was slipping before I went to Jefferson the man had gone of the same dirty night.

in the place of Anningait. when Ajut should consult him, he would then, turning his tail toward the dog, he bethe prediction should flatter her desires. making a little whining. "Champ, champ!"

ewsboys fully arouses us to a realization of the be necessary to make winter comfortable; he act that we are once more in New-York. In the flesh of seals; have a realization of the be necessary to make winter comfortable; he dried the roe of fishes, and the flesh of seals; have a realization of the pig, with his mouth dried the roe of fishes, and the flesh of seals; have a realization of the pig, with his mouth dried the roe of fishes, and the flesh of seals; have a realization of the pig, with his mouth dried the roe of fishes, and the flesh of seals; have a realization of the pig, with his mouth dried the roe of fishes, and the flesh of seals; have a realization of the pig, with his mouth dried the roe of fishes, and the flesh of seals; have a realization of the pig, with his mouth dried the roe of fishes, and the flesh of seals; have a realization of the pig, with his mouth dried the roe of fishes, and the flesh of seals; have a realization of the pig, with his mouth dried the roe of fishes, and the flesh of seals; have a realization of the pig, with his mouth dried the roe of fishes, and the flesh of seals; have a realization of the pig, with his mouth dried the roe of fishes, and the flesh of seals; have a realization of the pig, with his mouth dried the roe of fishes, and the flesh of seals; have a realization of the pig, with his mouth dried the roe of fishes, and the flesh of seals; have a realization of the pig, with his mouth dried the roe of fishes, and the flesh of seals; have a realization of the pig, with his mouth dried the roe of fishes, and the flesh of seals; have a realization of the pig, with his mouth dried the roe of fishes, and the flesh of seals; have a realization of the pig, with his mouth dried the roe of fishes, and the flesh of seals; have a realization of the pig, with his mouth dried the roe of fishes, and the flesh of seals; have a realization of the pig, with his mouth dried the roe of fishes and the flesh of seals; have a realization of the pig that the roe of fishes are realiz

our feet—now seem like old friends. The eggs from the rocks, and strewed her tent with ful, applied himself to her parents with gifts knew whether there was any meat or not in shall tear and rend apart these guilty illusions, and promises. The wealth of Greenland is the plate. It happened that a temptest drove the fish too powerful for the virtue of a Greenlander; to a distant part of the coast before Anningait they forgot the merit and the presents of had completed his store; he therefore intreated Anningait, and decreed Ajut to the embraces of Ajut that she would at last grant him her Norngsuk. She entreated; she remoustrated; Little friends, put things right back in their hand, and accompany him to that part of the she wept and raved; but finding riches irreproper places. Never leave things all about, helter-skelter, topsy-turvy-never. When you

use any article-hoe, shovel, rake, pitchfork, to such condescension, but proposed, as a trial and the birds or hares which she had the fortune axe, hammer, tongs, boots or shoes, books, of his constancy, that he should return at the to insnare, taking care, at an hour when she was slates, pencils, writing apparatus, pins, thimend of summer to the cavern where their not likely to be found, to view the sea every bles, pincushions, needles, work-baskets, kitchen-furniture, every article of housewifery acquaintance commenced, and there expect day, that her lover might not miss her at his return. or husbandry, no matter what it is-the very At last she saw the great boat in which moment you have done using it, return it to its water, consider,' said Anningait, 'what thou Anningait had departed stealing slowand heavy proper place. Be sure to have a special place Last required. How easily may my return be laden along the coast. She ran with all the for everything-a place for everything and everything in its place. Order, order, perfect order, is the watchword—heaven's first

precluded by a sudden frost or unexpected fogs; impatience of affection to catch her lover in her arms, and relate her constancy and sufferings. Ajut. We live not, my fair, in those fabled When the company reached the land, they incountries which lying strangers so wantonly formed her that Anningait, after the fishery describe; where the whole year is divided into was ended, being unable to support the slow short days and nights; where the same passage of the vessel of carriage, had set out be habitation serves for summer and winter; where fore them in his fishing-boat, and they expected, they raise houses in rows above the ground, at their arrival, to have found him on shore.

terests, the happiness of this old apple-woman can travel at any time from one place to why, though she was now in the hands of her on the corner, and of the beautiful young girl another, through ways inclosed with trees, or parents, who forced her back to their own hut, over walls raised upon the inland waters; and and endeavoured to comfort her; but when at direct their course through wide countries, by last they retired to rest, Ajut went down to the the sight of the green hills or scattered build- beach, where, finding a fishing-boat, she entered equal value. Now we pass a troubled, care- ings. Even in summer, we have no means of it without hesitation, and telling those who worn face; now a laughing one. So many crossing the mountains, whose snows are never wondered at her rashness that she was going in faces, telling so many different stories! How dissolved; nor can remove to any distant res- search of Anningait, rowed away with great

Ajut was transformed into a mermaid, and still continues to seek her lover in the deserts of the of the sea. But the general persuasion is, that they are both in that part of the land of always fresh, and provisions always warm.

A GOOD LESSON.

A writer to the N. Y. Observer relates the

boat, wished aloud that he might return with at Williamstown, during the presidency of that plenty of skins and oil; that neither the mer- acute and accomplished crite, Rev. Dr. Grifmaids might snatch him into the deeps, nor the lin. In his fourth year he was brought into spirits of the rocks confine him in their caverus. | more immediate contact with the venerable President whose duty it was to examine and vessel, and then returning to her but, silent and criticise the written exercises of the graduating dejected, laid aside, from that hour, her white class. Dr. Murray, when a young man, and deer skin, suffered her hair to spread unbraided even down to the day of his last illness, wrote on her shoulders, and forebore to mix in the a free, round and beautiful hand—and his exdances of the maidens. She endeavoured to ercise at this time, which was to undergo the divert her thoughts by continual application to scrutiny of his venerated preceptor, had been feminine employments, gathered moss for prepared with uncommon neatness and acthe winter lamps, and dried grass to line the curracy. Dr. Griffin was accustomed to use a

Introduced into his august presence, young Murray, with becoming diffidence, presented his discerning eve of the President passed quickly look, he turned to his papil, and said in his pe- throw off surface water, which would otherculiar way :

" Murray, what do you mean by this first injury. Its weight, too, will help to anchor entence?" Murray answered blushingly; "I mean so the winds.—After trees have been planted one

year, some coarse manure may be laid over the "Then say so, Murray,"—and at the same time drew his heavy pen through line after tioned, which will both protect the roots and line, striking out about one-third of it.

Having carefully read the next sentence, the renerable critic again inquired : "Murry, what do you mean by this?" He tremblingly replied: "Doctor, I mean course this must be removed in the spring.

about one-half of the beautiful written page. In this way, with his broad nib, (which made no clean mark,) he proceeded to deface The barrenness of the earth, and the severity of the skies in those dreary countries, are plenty and felicity. He then composed his

> This trying scene was not lost upon young and uncertain! where shall wretched man Murray. He considered it one of the most find thy resemblance, but in ice floating on the important events of his college course. It

> > Indeed, much that distinguished him, as one of our most vigorous and pointed writers, may be attributed to that early lesson, " Say so,

> > > A PIG WITH TALENTS.

The Rev. J. G. Wood, in his "Animal

the cold months, and which may be termed their villages or cities a youth and maid. I was careless as the siegers in the stars. Why, give him credit for. I had a pig aboard my with wax, and put the buds into water wherein ship, that was too knowing by half. All hands a little nitre or salt has been diffused, and the were fond of him, and there was not one on next day you will have the pleasure of seeing Yet, be faithful, my love, remember Anningait, board that would have seen him injured. There the buds open and expand themselves, and the and meet my return with the smile of virginity. was a dog on board, too, and the pig and he flowers display their most lively colors and I will chase the deer, I will subdue the were capital friends; they ate out of the same breathe their agreeable odors.—Scientific whale, resistless as the frost of darkness, and plate, walked about the decks together, and American. unwearied as the summer sun. In a few would lie down side by side under the bulweeks I shall return, prosperous andwealthy; warks, in the sun. The only thing they ever then shall the roe-fish and the porpoise feast then shall the fox and hare shall cover see, sir, had got a kennel for himself; the pig in the most fearful condition you can imagine. thy couch; the tough hide of the seal shall had nothing of the sort. We did not think he I cannot stop to tell you of the scenes I saw shelter thee from cold; and the fat of the needed one; but he had his own notions upon it is enough to say that one poor fellow had that matter. Why should Toby be better lain there, sick on the hard boards, and seen Anningait having, with these sentiments, consoled his grief and animated his industry, somehow got into his head that possession is from his side. He was worn to a skeletonfound that they had now coasted the head- nine parts of the law; and though Toby tried worn through so that great sores were all over land, and saw the whales spouting at a disto show him the rights of the question, he was his back, and filthy, beyond telling. One day, tance. He therefore placed himself in his so pig-headed that he either would not or could a little before my visit, old Hannah, a black fishing-boat, called his associates to their not understand. So every night it came to be woman, who had some washing to do for a several employments, plied his oar and harpoon "catch as catch can." If the dog got in first, doctor, went down the ward to hunt him up. with incredible courage and dexterity; and, he would show his teeth, and the other had to She saw this dying man, and had compassion by dividing his time between the chase and fishery, suspended the miseries of absence and suspicion.

The would show his teeth, and the other had to be saw this dying man, and had compassion on him, and said, "O, doctor, let me bring this man to my bed, to keep him off the floor."

The doctor said, "The man is dying; he will be some skins in the sun, to catch the eye of I had just ordered close-reefed top-sails, for man, and he was still alive. Then she got Norngsuk, on his return from hunting. Norn- the gale was increasing, and there was a good some help, took her bed, put the man on it, gsuk was of birth truly illustrious. His deal of sea running, and it was coming on to be and carried him bodily to her shanty; then boats, had ninety tubs of oil in his winter over so much with the breeze, being close baul- on a furlough, to his home in Indiana. He behabitation, and five-and-twenty seals buried ed, that he could not keep his hoofs. At last, sought Hannah to go with him, but she could in the snow against the season of darkness. he thought he would go and secure his berth not spare time; there was all that washing to When he saw the beauty of Ajut, he im- for the night, though it wanted a good bit to do. She went with him to the steamboat, got mediately threw over her the skin of a deer dusk. But, lo and behold! Toby had been of him fixed just to her mind, and then kissed that he had taken, and soon after presented the same mind, and there he was, safely housed. him, and the man lifted up his voice, as she left her with a branch of coral. Ajut refused his gifts, and determined to admit no lover looked up at the black sky to windward; but grown noble in our suffering. Toby did not offer to move. At last, the pig | - Tribune. Norngsuk, thus rejected, had recourse to seemed to give it up, and took a turn or two, stratagem. He knew that Ajut would consult as if he was making up his mind which was an Angekkok, or diviner, concerning the fate | the warmest corner. Presently, he trudges off | the prophet that shall uncover the abysses of of her lover, and the felicity of her future to the lee scuppers, where the tin plate was our acted lies, and pour adequate shame on life. He therefore applied himself to the most celebrated Angekkok of that part of the Pig takes up the plate in his mouth, and car- with envy and jealousy underneath; cordiality

country, and by a present of two seals and a marble kettle, obtained a promise that ries it to a part of the deck where the dog in our grasp, with no connecting nerve between could see it, but some way from the kennel; the fingers and the heart; deference in our professions, with no suitable esteem, no genudeclare that her lover was in the land of gins to act as if he was eating out of the plate, ine respect, no sacred sincerity; invitations souls. Ajut, in a short time, brought him a making it rattle, and munching with his mouth, issued with a fraud lurking in their politeness; coat made by herself, and inquired what events pretty loud,—"What!" thinks Toby, "has getting the company together by one falsewere to befall her, with assurances of a much larger reward at the return of Anningait if his ears and looked out toward the place, gant welcome, receiving them with another; fashions made up of composite illusions, orna-The Angekkok knew the way to riches, and goes the pig, taking not the least notice of the menting them with another; ceremonies or foretold that Anningait, having already caught two whales, would soon return home with a large boat, laden with provisions.

dog; and down goes his mouth to the plate again. Toby could n't stand that, any longer; disprise them with another; ceremonies or elaborate make-believe sustaining their mock dignity with another; and disprise them with another; and disprise them with another; ceremonies or elaborate make-believe sustaining their mock dignity with another; and disprise them with another; ceremonies or elaborate make-believe sustaining their mock dignity with another; and disprise them with another; ceremonies or elaborate make-believe sustaining their mock dignity with another; ceremonies or elaborate make-believe sustaining their mock dignity with another; ceremonies or elaborate make-believe sustaining their mock dignity with another; and disprise their mock dignity with anot victuals, and he not there! Out he runs, and the farewell, dismissing them with another—

THE INSINCERITY OF SOCIAL LIFE. - Who is

plant the communion of soul, with soul on some pure and just foundation, and restore the social

ABOUT ORDER.

aw. How much precious time is saved (aside

preserve order in everything-form habits

once formed eling for life.

order. These loose, slip-shod, slatteraly

Young friends, begin early to keep things

traight, in their proper place; study neatness,

order, economy, sobriety-everything just,

honest, pure, lovely, and of good report.-Ju-

RESTLESSNESS AT NIGHT.

healthful slamber. Various remedies have

been proposed for it. The late Washington

Irving was in the habit of getting up, when,

afflicted with this malady, and either shaving

room until nature was overtaxed and demanded

erally react upon the system, and much injury

results from their employment. We have

glow and reaction is produced. In winter or

which was sluggish in its circulation is stimula-

as is the case with stimulants or narcotics of any kind. People of nervous temperaments

know what intense suffering results from the

want of sleep; and physicians and philosophers

are also cognizant of the losses the world has

sustained through bodily weakness and debility

in great men, no matter what their profession

may be. Any remedy therefore, that promises

immunity from this disease, will be truly an

equisition to the world at large. - Scientific

TO PROTECT TREES AND PLANTS

IN WINTER.

All the trees newly planted should have a

little extra soil thrown over the roots, to pro-

eet them from severe frost, or rather from sud-

len alternations of freezing and thawing. This

dight effection over the roots will serve to

wise be likely to stand around the tree to its

the tree, and prevent its being blown over by

tied by strings to the south side of the trunk .-

FRESH BLOWN FLOWERS IN WIN-

TER

Choose some of the most perfect buds of the

flowers you would preserve, such as are latest

in blowing and ready to open, cut them off

with a pair of seissors, leaving to each, if pos-

sible, a piece of the stem about three inches

long; cover the end of the stem immediately

with scaling wax, and when the buds are a

little shrunk and wrinkled, wrap each of them

up, separately in a piece of paper, perfectly

clean and dry, and lock them up in a dry box

ting. In winter, or at any other time, when

A TOUCHING INCIDENT .- When I was in

A WORD TO BOYS AND GIRLS world to its primitive and upright simplicity? -F. D. Huntington. CHARACTER. - The differences of charater are

never more distinctly seen than in times when men are surrounded by difficulties and misfortunes. There are some who, when disappointed by the failure of an undertaking from which they had expected great things, make up their minds at once to exert themselves no longer against what they call fate, as if thereby they could avenge themselves upon fate; others could average themselves upon fate; others sperm, # heity-sperm, # able it will be;" and this is the maxim which COAL every one should impress upon himself, as a Liv. Orr' 12 ch'n 8 00 @ regularity! And little folks should begin early prosecute their plans with obstinacy, and so perish; others, who are more practical men, if they have failed in one way, will try another. habits are formed in childhood, and habits other.

BE CHEERFUL AT YOUR MEALS.—The benefit derived from food taken, depends very much upon the condition of the body while eating. If taken in a moody, cross, or despairing condition of the mind, digestion in much less perfect, ton of the mind, digestion in much less perfect, as Dom'o, cash.—254 3-25 4 3-2 and slower than when taken with a cheerful COPPERdisposition. The very rapid and silent man-ner, too common among Americans, should be Sheath's, new, (suit-) Sleep'essness in many cases is caused by nervous affections. Intense activity of the brain, over-exertion, grief and other mental hearty largh is occasionally indulged in it. hearty laugh is occasionally indulged in, it

It is not uncommon, that a person dining in each one among the throng were written what and gaisty but what will be the flaming lamp, and and gaisty but what will be the flaming lamp, and the delicious seal, or the solid oil, without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the delicious seal, or the solid oil, without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the delicious seal, or the solid oil, without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the delicious seal or the solid oil without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the delicious seal or the solid oil without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the delicious seal or the solid oil without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage by the gening of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage of the recessary to the solid oil without the passage of the recessary to the solid oi well that which, when eaten alone, and the mind absorbed in some deep study, or brooding over cares and disappointments, would lie long undigested in the stomach, causing disarrangement and pain, and if much indulged in, become the cause of permanent and irreparable injury to the system.

The Last Words of Gen. Mitchel.—The Port Royal New South, in a notice of the souls where the sun never sets, where oil is himself or else slowly pacing up and down his come the cause of permanent and irreparable

Port Royal New South, in a notice of the death of Gen. Mitchel, says :

found a most efficacious cure, in our own case. to be the application of cold water to the body; The last words of the will, dictated a few beginning at the small of the back and contingours before his departing, mingle the spirit of ing to bathe it and the legs until a healthful devoted Christian with the fondness of a paent, for he admonished his children thus: summer, this plan is decidedly agreeable and has the merit of simplicity, at least. The blood Serve God sincerely, and each other foudly, are the last words of your dying father." ted naturally, and no relaxation is perceptible,

It is beauty's privilege to kill time, and Bal time's privilege to kill beauty.

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bourhood, a smail hillock of dirt, say six or eight inches high, should be thrown up around every young tree, just before winter sets in. Of course this must be removed in the spring. Some of the more tender pear trees will be benefitted by winding a thin rope of straw around their trunks. Cherry trees are less liable to burst their bark, if a board, or two boards nailed together at the edges, are set up against the south side of the trees. We have sometimes used a section of bark from a forest tree in the same way. This bark may be loosely tied by strings to the south side of the trunk.

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